



1111 N. BRAND BLYD., SUITE 405 GLENDALE, CA 91202-3023 TEL. (818)246-4499 FAX (818)246-4362

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Table 1 Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples

UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015M (1	ng/kg) ppm		BTEX & Oxygenates, MTBE,	VOCs by Method
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	TBA, DIPE, ETBE, TAME (8260B) (ug/kg)	8260B (ug/kg)
MW-6 @ 105'	ЙD	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-7 @ 105'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-8 @ 105'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-9 @ 100'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram; ND = not detected (see Appendix E for laboratory Method Detection Limits)

Table 2 Results of Detected CAM Metals

UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California (Units = mg/kg)

Constituent	Sample MW-6 @.55'	Sample MW-7 @105'	Sample MW-8 @ 105*	Sample MW-9 @ 100'	TTLC mg/kg	STLC mg/l
Arsenic	2.40	ND	ND	ND	500	5
Barium	121	120	86.5	61.0	10,000	100
Chromium	15.1	13.7	8.30	10.2	2,500	560
Cobalt	11.4	10.8	7.60	5.55	8,000	80
Copper	17.6	19.0	11.5	9.95	2,500	25
Nickel	9.0	9.0	5.45	4.75	2,000	20
Vanadium	43.5	43.3	32.3	23.5	2,400	24
Zinc	62.0	56.0	38.6	29.1	5,000	250

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; TTLC = Total Threshold Limit Concentration; STLC = Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration; mg/l = milligrams per liter; ND = not detected (see Appendix E for laboratory Method Detection Limits)

TABLE II Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Hollow-Stem Auger Borings

UNOCAL Service Station 0353

200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		80157	M (mg/kg) ppm		Benzene (B), Toluene (T), Ethylbenzene (E), Total Xylenes (X) & Oxygenates = MTBE, TBA, DIPE,
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	ETBE, TAME, Ethanol (8260B) (ug/kg); & Organic Lead (mg/kg)
B1-5'					
B1-10'					
B1-15'				_	
B1-20'					
B1-25'		-			
B1-32'	41.3	ND	ND	41.3	X-118.5
B1-40'					
B1-45'	13,800	514	ND	14,314	T - 1,170,000 E - 671,000 X - 4,150,000
B1-50'	562	39.2	ND	601.2	T - 16,900 E - 19,200 X - 145,900
B1-55'	24,300	563	ND	24,863	B - 75,3000 Organic Lead = ND T - 1,870,000 E - 672,000 X - 3,900,000
B1-60'	1,590	88.5	20.5	1,699	
B1-65'	0.640	ND	ND	0.640	
B1-75'	0.624	ND	ND	0.624	~
B1-85'	2.02	ND	ND	2.02	
B1-95'	ND	ND	ND	ND	·
B1-105' .	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 5.4
B2-20'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B2-25'					
. B2-30'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B2-35'					
B2-40'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
B3-12'			~~		
B3-15'					
B3-20'					
B3-25'					
B3-30'	- -				
B3-35'					- -
B3-40'			·		

TABLE II (continued)

Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Hollow-Stem Auger Borings

UNOCAL Service Station 0353

200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.	C4-C12	Andreas de Marcia da	M (mg/kg) ppm C23-C40	Total TPH	Benzene (B), Toluene (T), Ethylbenzene (E), Fotal Xylenes (X) & Oxygenates = MTBE, TBA, DIPE.
	Gasoline	Diesel	Oil	(C4-C40)	ETBE, TAME, Ethanol (8260B) (ug/kg); & Organic Lead (mg/kg)
B3-45'	ND	ND	ND	ND	X - 5.5
B3-50'					
B3-55'	2.63	ND	ND	2.63	B - 26.3 T - 405 E - 70.3 X - 572 MTBE - 326 TBA - 181
B3-60'					
B3-65'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 26.5
B4-10'	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B4-20'				<u></u> ·	
B4-30'				<u></u>	
B4-40'	60.9	19.6	ND	80.5	T - 51.5 X - 68.0
B4-45'	1,840	146	ND	1,986	T - 35,000 E - 54,700 X - 473,000
B4-50'					-
B4-55'	1.86	ND	ND	1.86	B - 118 T - 861 E - 141 X - 976 MTBE - 646
B4-60'					
B4-65'	ND	ND	ND	ND	T - 5.6 MTBE - 160
B4-70'			-		-
B4-75'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 33.3
B5-20'	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B5-30'			_		
B5-40'	a nor kilo arom)				

TABLE II (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Hollow-Stem Auger Borings

UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015	M (mg/kg) ppm		Benzene (B), Toluene (T), Ethylbenzene (F), Total Xylencs (X)	
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	& Oxygenates = MTBE, TBA, DIPE, ETBE, TAME, Ethanol (8260B) (ug/kg); & Organic Lead (mg/kg)	
B5-52'	1.24	ND	ND	1.24	T - 34.6 E - 9.5 X - 94.9 MTBE - 49.5 TBA - 66.8	
B5-55'				<u></u>		
B5-60'	139	9.7	ND	148.7	T - 3,870 E - 3,760 X - 25,530	
B5-65'						
B5-70'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 17.7	
B6-20'						
B6-30'						
B6-40'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
B6-50'	3.49	ND	ND	3.49	T - 245 E - 239 X - 1,927	
B6-55'		-				
B6-60'	0.669	ND	ND	0.669	T - 17.5 E - 17.7 X - 138 MTBE - 16.0	
B6-65'						
B6-70'	1.18	ND	ND	1.18	MTBE - 13.1	

TABLE III Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		80151	VI (mg/kg) ppm		VOCs	CAM
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	8260B (ug/kg) ppb	Metals (mg/kg)
GP1-1'					ND	
GP1-6'	·				ND	
GP1-11'						
GP2-1'						
GP2-6'						
GP2-11'		ND.	ND	ND		
GP3-1'						
GP3-6'				±=		
GP3-11'	ND	10.8	21.2	32.0	ND	**
GP3-16'					ND	**
GP4-1'						
GP4-6'						
GP4-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	**
GP4-16'					ND	·
GP5-1'				· - -		
GP5-6'						
GP5-11'	ND	64.3	1,160	1,224.3	ND	**
GP5-16'		37.2	897	934.2	ND	
GP6-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP6-6'						
GP6-11'			_=			
GP6-16'				No. Alb		
GP6-21'	: ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP6-26'						
GP7-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP7-6'						
GP7-11'				-		
GP7-16'						·
GP7-21'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP7-26'						
GP8-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP8-6'						
GP8-11'						.

mg/kg (milligrams per kilogram) or parts per million (ppm)
ug/kg (micrograms per kilogram) or parts per billion (ppb)
ND = not detected; --= not analyzed
** See Table V for CAM Metals Results

TABLE III (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings

UNOCAL Service Station 0353

200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015	ide, Giendale, Camorma	VOCs	CAM	
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23 ¹ C40 ² S	Total TPH Diesel and Oil	8260B (ug/kg) ppb	Metals (mg/kg)
GP8-16'						
GP8-21'	ND	ND	ND	ND		-
GP8-26'						4 -
GP9-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP9-6'						***
GP9-11'	 .			<u></u> -	<u></u> ·	
GP10-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP10-6'				 '		
GP10-11'						
GP11-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND	- -	
GP11-6'						
GP11-11'				- - '		
GP12-1'	ND	389	4,220	4,609		
GP12-6'		ND	9.5	9.5		
GP12-11'	, 					
GP13-1'	ND	ND	377	377		
GP13-6'	D-L					
GP13-11'						·
GP14-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP14-6'				·	A	
GP14-11'				<u></u>		
GP15-1'	ND	54.1	1,160	1,214.1		<u></u>
GP15-6'		ND	21.6	21.6		
GP15-11'			- -			
GP16-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP16-6'						

TABLE III (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings UNOCAL Service Station 0353

200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015]	VI (mg/kg) ppm		VOCs	CAM
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH Diesel and Oil	8260B (ug/kg)	Metals (mg/kg)
GP16-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP16-16'						
B16-21'	-					
GP17-1'	ND	380	3,780	4,160		
GP17-6'		ND	ND	ND		
GP17-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP17-16'			. •••			
GP17-21'						
GP18-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP18-6'	_					
GP18-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND .		
GP18-16'						
GP18-21'				~~		
GP19-1'	ND	357	3,850	4,207		4-
GP19-6'		ND	39.3	39.3		
GP19-11'	ND	ND	23.2	23.2	~~	· -
GP19-16'			75			
GP19-21'						
GP20-1'						
GP20-6'						
GP20-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	**
GP20-16'						
GP21-1'	ND	ND	34.1	34.1		P#
GP21-6'					· <u>-</u> -	
GP21-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP21-16'						
GP21-21'						
GP22-1'	ND	377	2,870	3,247		
GP22-6'						
GP22-11'	ND	ND .	ND	ND		
GP22-16'					<u></u>	·

mg/kg (milligrams per kilogram) or parts per million (ppm) ug/kg (micrograms per kilogram) or parts per billion (ppb) ND = not detected; — = not analyzed ** See Table V for CAM Metals results

TABLE III (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.	e e e verioren en	8015N	/I (mg/kg) pp m		VOCs	CAM	
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	8260B (ug/kg) ppb	Metals (mg/kg)	
GP22-21'							
GP23-1'	ND	56.0	793	849			
GP23-6'				·		<u></u>	
GP23-11'	ND	ND ·	ND	ND			
GP23-16'							
GP23-21'							
GP24-1'	ND	118	1,330	1,448			
GP24-6'							
GP24-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND			
GP24-16'							
GP24-21'							
GP25-1'	ND	318	2,240	2,558			
GP25-6'							
GP25-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND			
GP25-16'						·	
GP25-21'							
GP26-1'	ND	116	1,080	1,196			
GP26-6'							
GP26-11'	ND	ND	20.6	20.6		<u></u>	
GP26-16'							
GP26-21'							
GP27-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND			
GP27-6'							
GP27-11'	ND	80.8	1,230	1,310.8			
GP27-16'		ND	ND	ND			
GP27-21'		ND	ND	ND .			
GP28-1'	ND	ND	11.9	11.9			
GP28-6'					·		
GP28-11'	ND	ND	168	168			
GP28-16'							
GP28-21'		or parts per mil					

TABLE III (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings UNOCAL Service Station 0353

200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		80157	VOCs	CAM		
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	8260B (ug/kg) ppb	Metals (ug/kg) ppb
GP29-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP29-6'						
GP29-11'						
GP29-16'	ND	ND ·	13.0	13.0		
GP30-1'	ND	15,6	453	468.6		
GP30-6'				·		
GP30-11'				<u>-</u>		
GP30-16'				-		
GP30-21'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP31-1'	ND	ND	35.5	35.5		
GP31-6'			<u>-</u>	<u></u>		
GP31-11'	**					
GP31-16'					No. Vis.	.
GP31-21'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP32-1'	. ND	ND	14.4	14.4		
GP32-6'	·	70.7		-		
GP32-11'			~=			
GP32-16'						
GP32-21'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP33-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND	***	
GP33-6'						
GP33-11'					. <u></u>	
GP33-16'						
GP33-21'	ND .	ND	8.9	8.9		
GP34-1'	ND	ND	7.5	7.5		
GP34-6'						
GP34-11'						
GP34-16'	 .					
GP34-21'	ND	ND	. ND	ND		
GP35-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP35-6'						
GP35-11'	ND	ND	ND	ND		

TABLE III (continued) Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples - Geoprobe Borings UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015	M (mg/kg) ppm		VOCs	CAM
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	8260B (ug/kg) ppb	CAM Metals (mg/kg)
GP36-1'						
GP36-6'	ND	, ND	ND	ND	ND	
GP36-11'						
GP37-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP37-6'						
GP37-11'						
GP38-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP38-6'						
GP3.8-11'						
GP39-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP39-6'			***			
GP39-11'						.
GP40-1'	ND	42.5	888	930		
GP40-6'		ND	ND	ND		
GP40-11'				-		
GP41-1'	ND	12.1	100	112		
GP41-6!				***		
GP41-11'	<u> </u>					
GP42-1'	ND	35.9	527	563		
GP42-6'						
GP42-11'						
GP43-1'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP43-6'				 .		
GP43-11'	 .	 ·				
GP44-3'			, 			
GP44-9'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
GP44-14'	660	641	8.4	1,309.4	Xylenes = 1,430	
GP44-19'						
GP44-24'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
GP45-5'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
GP46-20'					Marie Control	
GP46-30'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
GP47-20'	ND	ND	ND	ND		
GP48-20'	ND	ND	ND	ND		

	7 *****		Т	1		
	MAJOR DIVI	SIONS			TYPICAL NAMES	
		CLEAN GRAVELS WITH	GW		WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES	
S :00 SIEVE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	GP		POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES	
SOIL:	IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL WITH OVER	GM	学士	SILTY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL-SAND- SILT MIXTURES	
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS THAN HALF IS LARGER THAN NO. 200		12% FINES	GC		CLAYEY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL- SAND-CLAY MIXTURES	
SSE-GF	0.41/00	CLEAN SANDS WITH	SW		WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS	
COAR THAN HA	SANDS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	SP		POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
MORE		SANDS WITH OVER	SM		SILTY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-SILT MIXTURES	
		I2% FINES	sc		CLAYEY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-CLAY MIXTURES	
Z			ML		INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS	
VED SOIL S SMALLER THAN SIEVE	i '	ND CLAYS T 50% OR LESS	CL		INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, L. CLAYS	
INED IS SMAL			OL		ORGANIC CLAYS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
FINE-GRAINED THAN HALF IS SMA NO. 200 SIEVE	CH TC A	NID CLAVE	МН		INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS	
FIN More 1H	SILTS AND CLAYS SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50%		СН		INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS	
			OH		ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
	HIGHLY ORGANI	C SOILS	Рт		PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	

- "UNDISTURBED" SPLIT-SPOON OR SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE

- BULK OR CLASSIFICATION SAMPLE

- STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE

- NO SAMPLE RECOVERED

T - CORE SAMPLE

7 - DEPTH TO FIRST GROUND WATER ENCOUNTERED

- DEPTH TO STABILIZED GROUND WATER

HC ODOR - HYDROCARBON ODOR

NO - NO ODOR

LO - SLIGHT ODOR

MD - MODERATE ODOR

SG - STRONG ODOR

VOC (PPM) - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND VAPOR
CONCENTRATIONS IN PARTS PER MILLION DETECTED BY
PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR OR ORGANIC VAPOR
ANALYZER

BLOWS/6" - BLOWS REQUIRED TO DRIVE SAMPLER 6 INCHES WITH A 140-POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES



EP ASSOCIATES

IIII NORTH BRAND BOULEVARD, SUITE 405 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91202-3023 TEL. (818) 246-4499 FAX. (818) 246-4362 PROJECT NO .:

10902202

NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA KEY TO BORING LOG

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VOC- (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH FT.	GRAPHIC LOG	n s c s	DESCRIPTION
	NO		 				6" concrete FILL — sand and pea gravel
25.3	NO	5 4		5			FILL — sand and pea gravel
36.8	NO	4 3 4	—. — ——	10			FILL — sand and pea gravel
22.0	LO	7 11 16		15		SM	SAND/SILTY SAND, light brown, mostly fine sand, some medium to coarse sand, dense, damp,
22.0	LO	49 50 3"		20		SW	SAND, brown, fine to coarse with some fine gravel, dense
28.4	LO	25 28 50		25-		SW	SAND, light brown, fine to coarse sand with 10% fine to coarse gravel, large rock to 2", dense, damp
		100	 	30—		-	Augers grinding @ 28' No recovery @ 30'
26.9	SG	5"	 			SW	SAND, gray—brown, fine to coarse sand with fine gravel, very dense
		100 — 5" — 100 —	 	35			No recovery @ 35' No recovery @ 37'
		3"					



PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION:

LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE: 10902202 UNOCAL SS 0353 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

GLENDALE, CALIFORN ROBIN KIM VH 02-03-04 BORING NO.

I OF 3 57I' HOLLOW-STEM PROSONIC

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PAGE: ELEVATION: EQUIPMENT: DRILLED BY:

				•		L O	G	OF BORING
VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER LEVELS	ОЕРТН FT	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC LOG	USCS	DESCRIPTION
502	SG	48 50 3"		40		7	SW	SAND, light yellow—brown, mostly fine sand with some fine gravel, dense, dry
2,302	SG	42 50 5"		45			SW	same
938	SG	50		50		·	SW	— same, light brown, more coarse gravel
9,999	SG	25 50 5*		5 5-			SW	SAND/SILTY SAND, light brown, mostly fine sand, some medium to coarse sand, dense, damp,
1,854	SG	24 50		60-			SM	SILTY SAND, light yellow—brown, with some coarse sand and fine gravel, dense, dry
1,526	SG	35 50 5"		65- 70-			SW SM	SAND, light brown, fine to coarse sand with 10% fine to coarse gravel, large rock to 2", dense, damp Ended drilling on 2—3—04 @ 65' Started drilling © 65' on 2—4—04
733	MD	20 40 50 3"		75-			SP	SAND, light yellow—brown, mostly fine, well sorted, dense



13 SARCE

100

PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION:

10902202 UNOCAL SS 0353 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE:

ROBIN KIM VH 02-04-04

BORING NO.

ВΙ

PAGE: ELEVATION: EQUIPMENT: DRILLED BY:

2 OF 3 571' HOLLOW-STEM PROSONIC

						LO	G .	OF BORING
VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER LEVELS	ОЕРТН FT	SAMPLE	GRAPHIC LOG	uscs	DESCRIPTION
25.3	ГО	63		85			sw	SAND, tan, fine to coarse, moderate sorting, dense
11.5	LO	<u>15</u> 50		95			SM	SILTY SAND, medium brown, fine sand, stiff, moist End drilling on 2-4-04 @ 95' Start drilling on 2-5-04
	LO	11 50 5"	▼ ▼	105			sw	SAND, light brown, fine to coarse sand and gravel, poorly sorted, dense, saturated
				110		i i		End of boring @ 115' bgs; Encountered groundwater at approximately 105' bgs; Drilled to 115' bgs to allow groundwater to collect in boring; Collected grab groundwater sample with disposable bailer in 2 VOAs. Groundwater was measured @ 102.3' bgs on 2-6-04.



10 Sept. 19

N. 125.

PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION:

LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE:

10902202

ROBIN KIM

02-05-04

VH

UNOCAL SS 0353 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

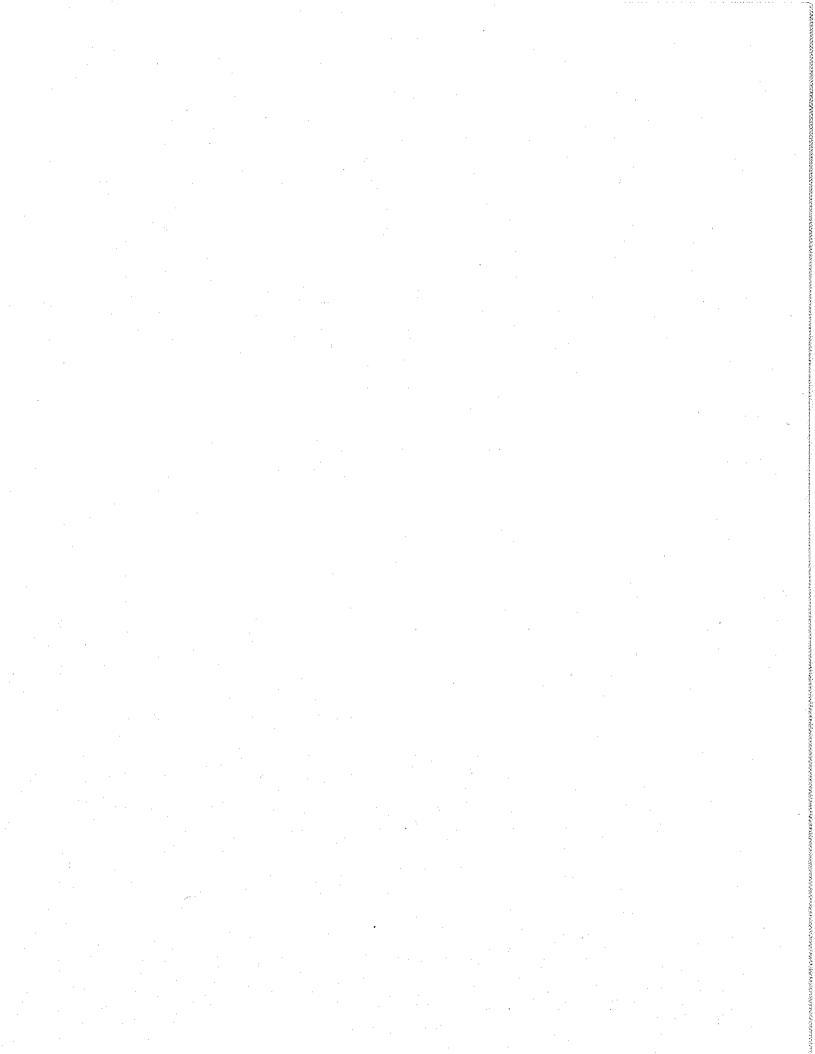
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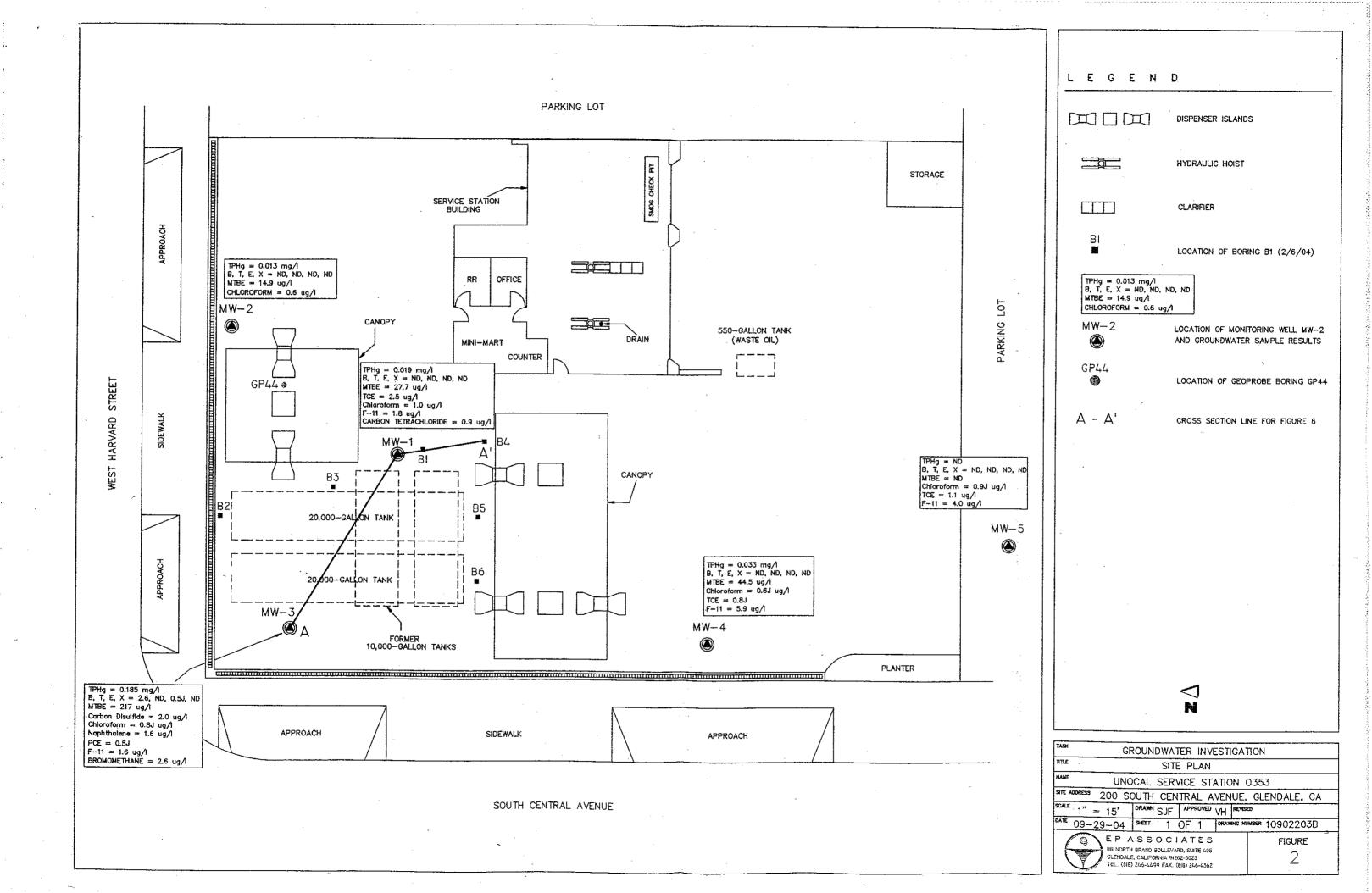
BORING NO.

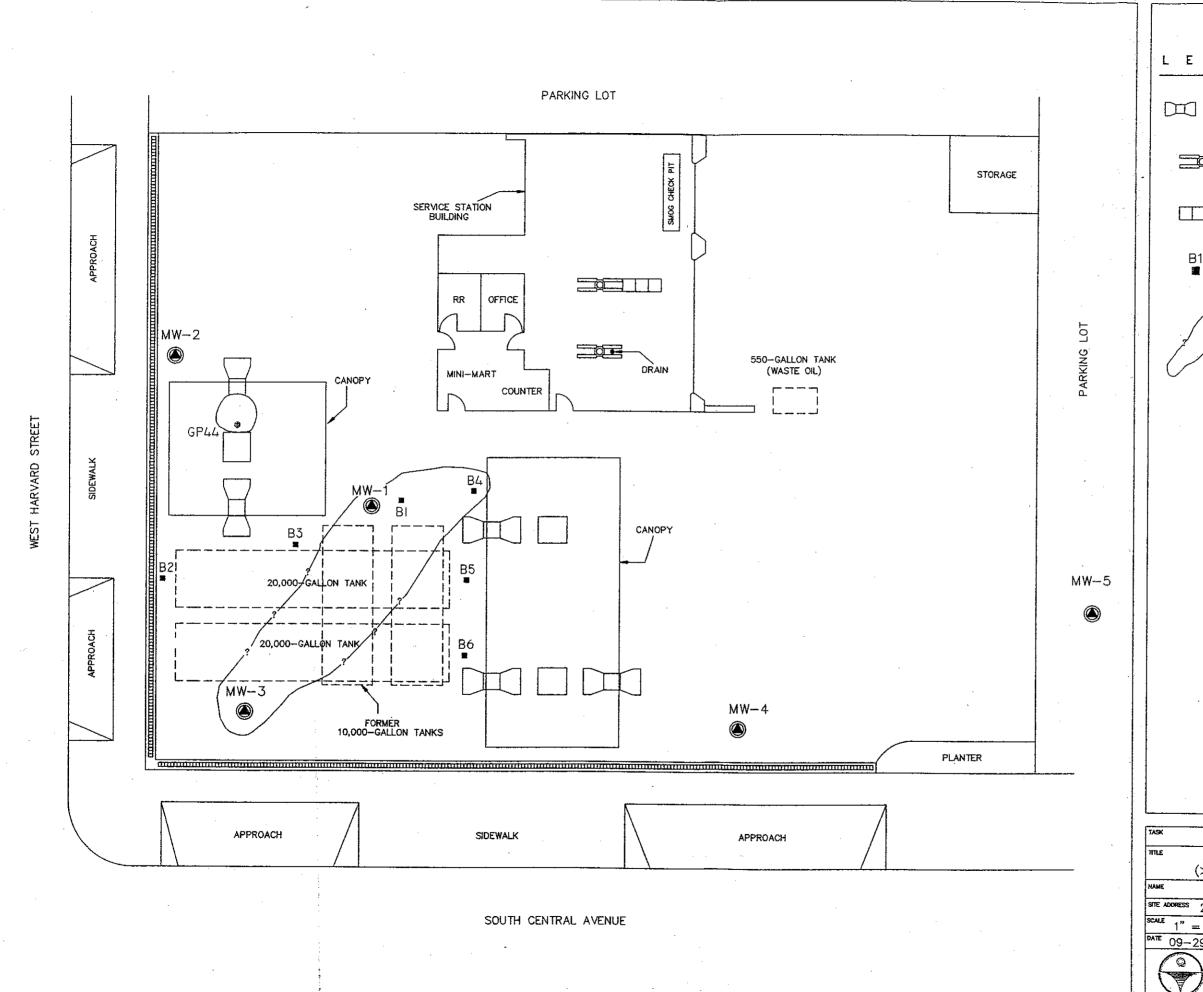
3 OF 3 571'

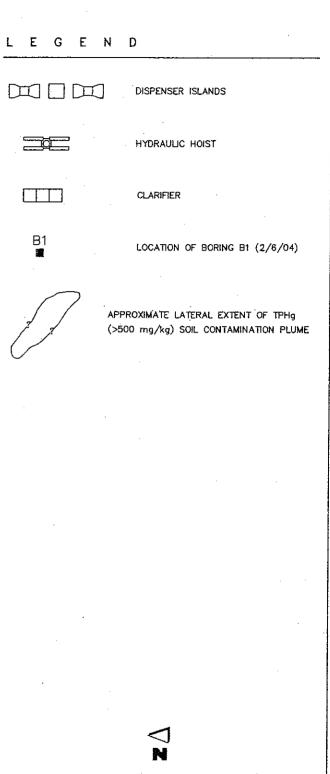
BI

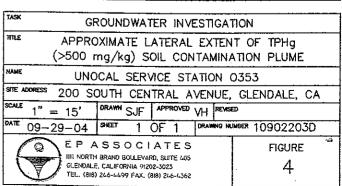
EQUIPMENT: DRILLED BY: HOLLOW-STEM PROSONIC

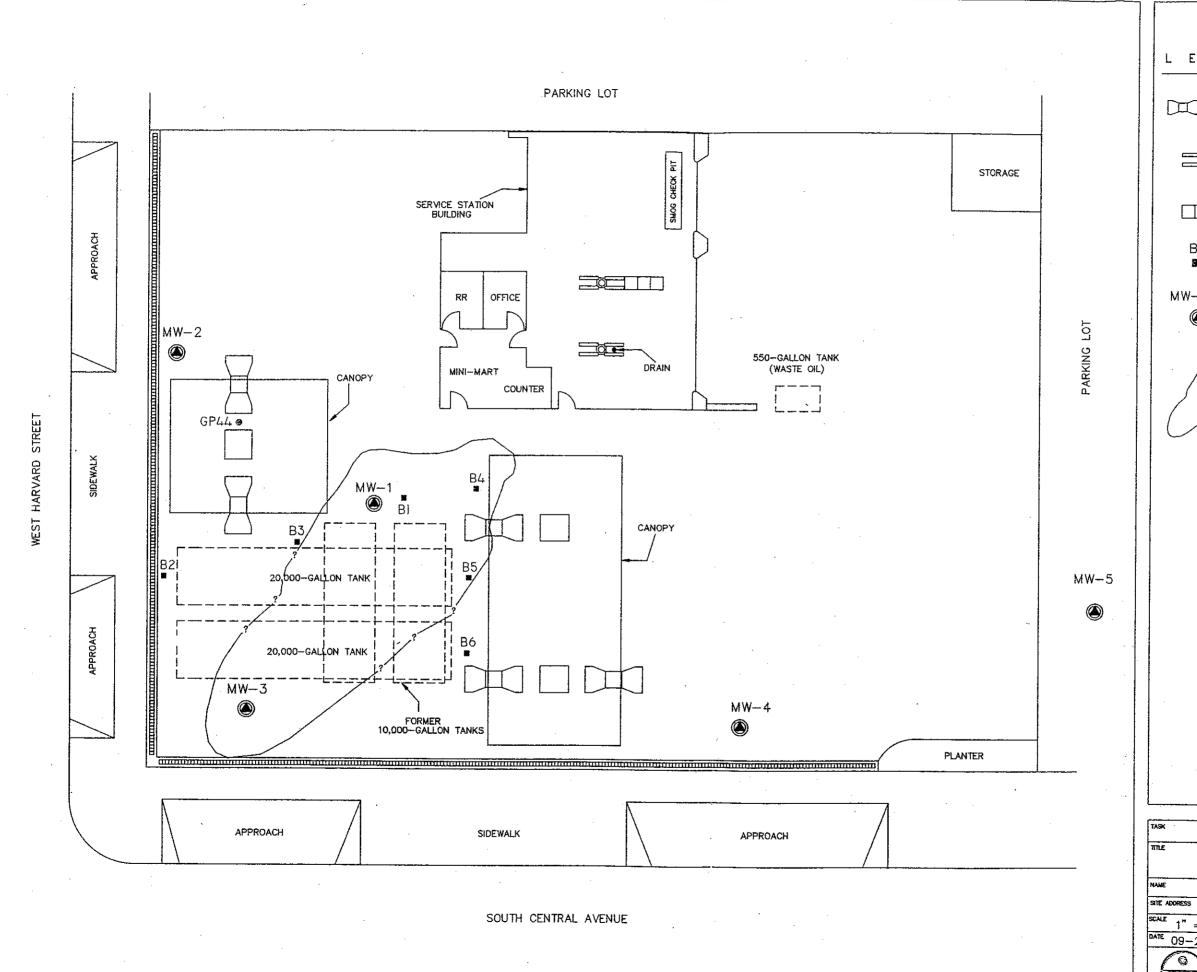


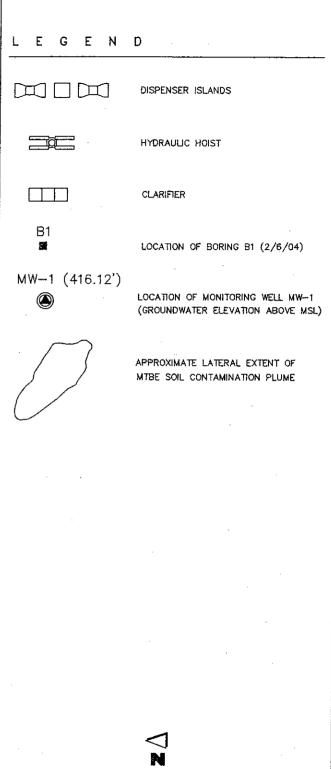




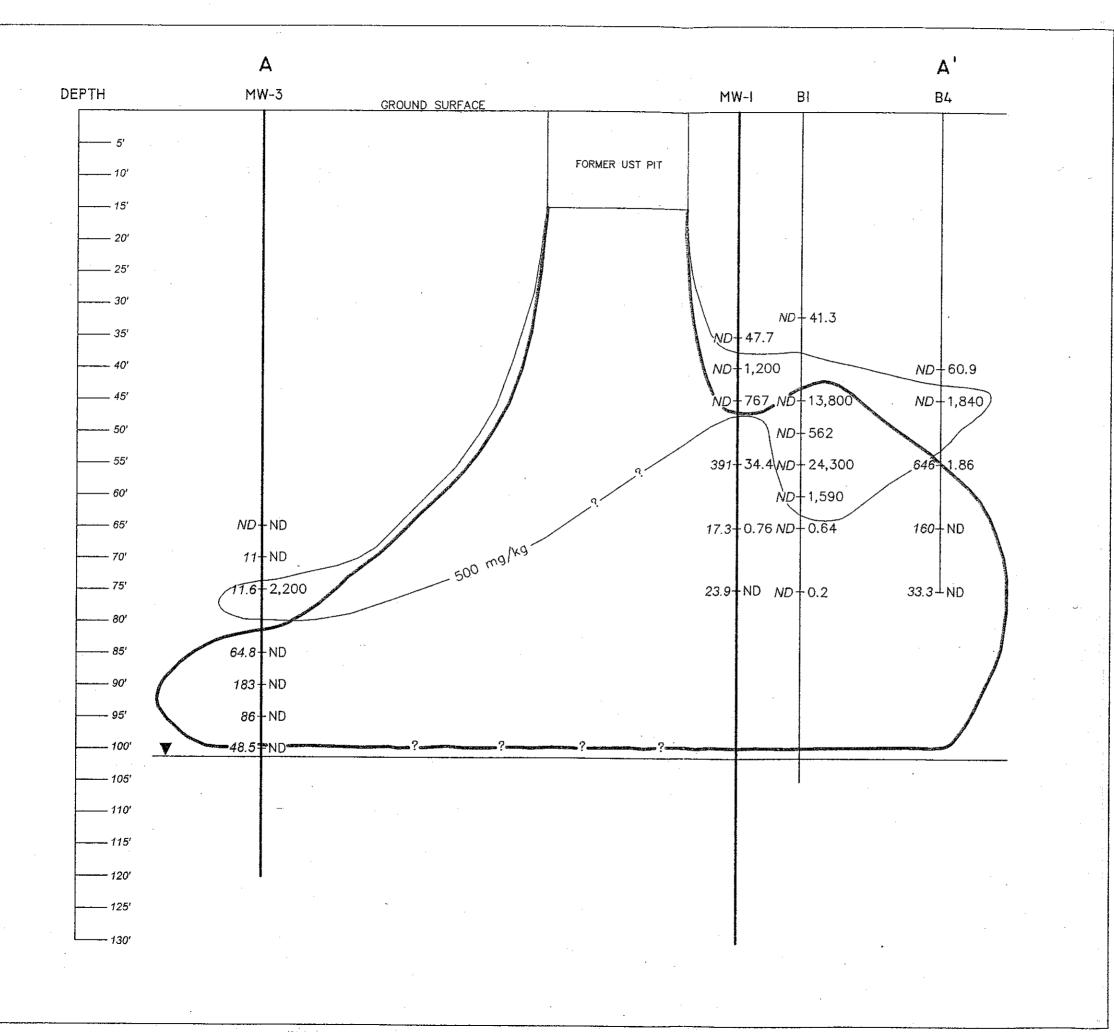








TASK GF	GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION											
	APPROXIMATE LATERAL EXTENT OF MTBE SOIL CONTAMINATION PLUME											
NAME UNO	UNOCAL SERVICE STATION 0353											
	OUTH CEN	TRAL A	VENI	JΕ,	GLENDALE, CA							
SCALE 1" = 15'	DRAWN SJF.	APPROVED	VH	Œ YISE	ь							
DATE 09-29-04	SHEET 1	OF 1	DRAWN	KG NU	меет 10902203E							
IIII NORTH GLENDALE	E P A S S O C I A T E S IIII NORTH BRAND BOLLEVARD, SUITE 4.05 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91202-3023 TEL. (818) 246-44362 FIGURE 5											



LEGEND

BI LOCATION OF GEOPROBE BORING BI

ND 41.3 MTBE CONCENTRATION (NON-DETECTED)
TPHg CONCENTRATION (41.3 mg/kg)

MW- LOCATION OF MONITORING WELL MW-1

391 34.4 MTBE CONCENTRATION (391 ug/kg)
TPHG CONCENTRATION (34.4 mg/kg)

GROUNDWATER TABLE

A-A' CROSS SECTION A-A'

NOTES:

MTBE IN BORING B1 WAS LIKELY DELUTED OUT OF LABORATORY RESULTS OF THE SOIL SAMPLES.

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 10' VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 20'



ASK	GF	ROUND	WAT	ER	INVE	STIGA	ΠΟΝ				
me						EXTE	NT OF INATION				
AME											
TE ADDRESS	200 S	HTUC	CEN	TRA	L A	VENUE,	GLENDALE, CA				
	= 15'	DRAWN S	JF	APPE	OVED	VH REVISI	Ð				
ATE 09-	29-04	SHEET	1	OF	1	DRAWING N	10902203F				
	#III NORTH GLENDALE	SSO BRAND BO CALIFORN 246-4499	ULEVAR	20. SUIT 12-3023	NE 405		FIGURE 6				

Table 1 Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015M	(mg/kg) ppm		BTEX & Oxygenates, MTBE, TBA, DIPE.	VOCs by Method 8260B
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	ETBE, TAME (8021B/8260B) (ug/kg)	iviethod 8200B (ug/kg)
MW-1 @ 35'	47.7	12.6	ND	60.3	X - 4.9	
MW-1 @ 40'	1,200	18.7	ND	1,218.7	E - 967 X - 35,900	sec-Butylbenzene - 55.5 Isopropylbenzene - 1,850 Napthalene - 35,200 n-Propylbenzene - 3,670 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - 75,300 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene - 33,300
MW-1 @ 45'	767	5.45	ND	772.45	E - 9,380 X - 81,500	sec-Butylbenzene - 1,380 Isopropylbenzene - 1,950 Napthalene - 13,300 n-Propylbenzene - 7,570 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - 61,700 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene - 18,100
MW-1 @ 55'	34.4	ND	ND	34.4 TRPH = 10.0 (by Method 418.1)	B - 116 E - 488 X - 3,670 MTBE - 391 TBA - 610	sec-Butylbenzene - 55.4 Isopropylbenzene - 77.3 Napthalene - 585 n-Propylbenzene - 294 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene - 2,370 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene - 668
MW-1 @ 60'	ND	ND	ND	ND	T - 4.9 X - 7.0	Trace
MW-1 @ 65'	0.761	ND	ND	0.761	T - 28.2 E - 18.0 X - 128 MTBE - 17.3	Trace
MW-1 @ 70'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-1 @ 75'	ND	ND	ND	ND	X - 2.2 MTBE - 23.9	Trace
MW-2 @ 70'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
MW-3 @ 65'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
MW-3 @ 70'	ND	ND	ND	ND	X - 93.5 MTBE - 11.0	·
MW-3 @ 75'	2,200	ND	ND	2,200	E - 5.6 X - 40.8 MTBE - 11.6	
MW-3 @ 85'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 64.8	
MW-3 @ 90'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 183	
MW-3 @ 95'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 86.0	
MW-3 @ 100'	ND	ND	ND	ND	MTBE - 48.5	
MW-4 @ 100'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram; ND = not detected; -- = not analyzed

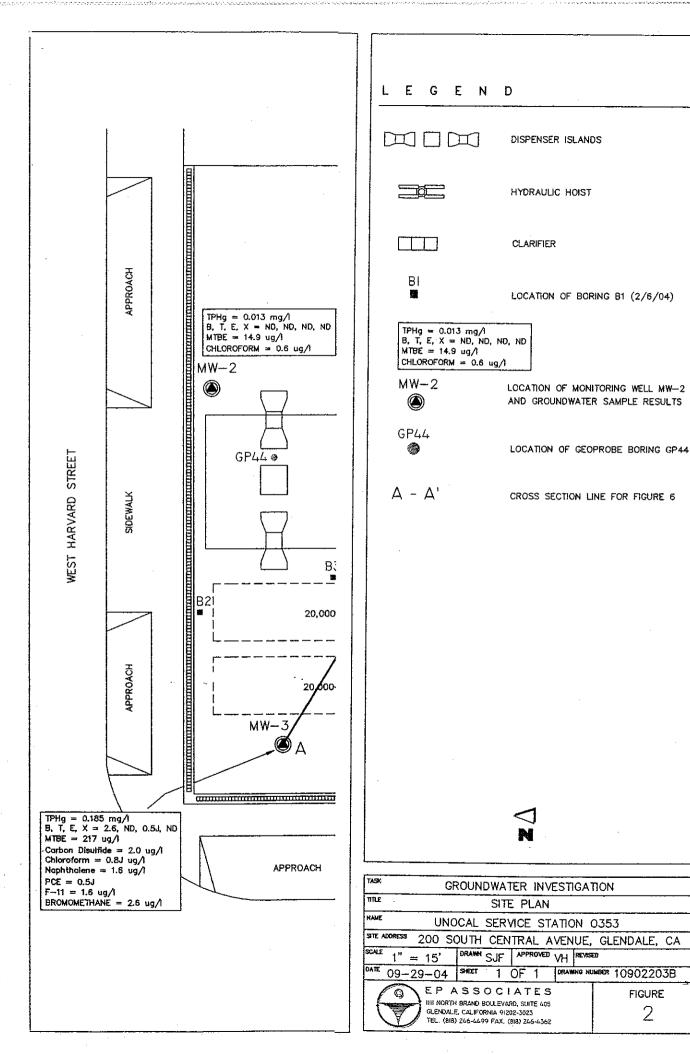
Table 2
Results of Detected CAM Metals
UNOCAL Service Station 0353
200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California
(Units = mg/kg)

Constituent [Sample MW-1@55'
Barium	78.6
Cadmium	2.00
Chromium	9.10
Cobalt	7.80
Copper	10.7
Lead	3.90
Nickel	6.0
Vanadium	29.2
Zinc	45.1

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

Table 3 Summary of Groundwater Elevation Data UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

	Services Date	Well Casing Elevation (feet above msl)	Depth to Groundwater (feet)	Static Water Elevation (feet above msl)
MW-1	9-10-04	518.789	102.7	416.12
MW-2	9-10-04	518.179	102.3	415.93
MW-3	9-10-04	517.756	101.86	415.96
MW-4	9-10-04	517.310	102.20	416.15
MW-5	9-10-04	516.647	100.63	416.08



	MAJOR DIVI	SIONS			TYPICAL NAMES
		CLEAN GRAVELS WITH	GW		WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES
S 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	GP		POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES
SOILS	IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL WITH OVER	GM	##	SILTY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL-SAND- SILT MIXTURES
COARSE-GRAINED SOII THAN HALF IS LARGER THAN NO.		12% FINES	GC		CLAYEY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL- SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
SE-GF LF IS LA		CLEAN SANDS WITH	SW		WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
COAR	SANDS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	SP		POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
MORE	IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	SANDS WITH OVER	SM		SILTY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-SILT MIXTURES
		12% FINES	SC		CLAYEY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
Ż.			ML		INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS
VED SOIL. S SMALLER THAN SIEVE		ND CLAYS 1 50% OR LESS	CL		INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, L. CLAYS
(AINED LF IS SMAI 200 SIEVE			OL		ORGANIC CLAYS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
FINE-GRAINED MORE THAN HALF IS SMA NO. 200 SIEVE	A 2T U2	ND CLAVC	MH		INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS
MORE I		.ND CLAYS REATER THAN 50%	СН		INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS
		.,,	ОН		ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
	HIGHLY ORGANI	C SOILS	Рт		PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS

- "UNDISTURBED" SPLIT-SPOON OR SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE

- BULK OR CLASSIFICATION SAMPLE

- STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE

- NO SAMPLE RECOVERED

- CORE SAMPLE

7 - DEPTH TO FIRST GROUND WATER ENCOUNTERED

- DEPTH TO STABILIZED GROUND WATER

HC ODOR - HYDROCARBON ODOR

NO - NO ODOR

LO - SLIGHT ODOR

MD - MODERATE ODOR

SG - STRONG ODOR

VOC (PPM) - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND VAPOR CONCENTRATIONS IN PARTS PER MILLION DETECTED BY PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR OR ORGANIC VAPOR ANALYZER

BLOWS/6* - BLOWS REQUIRED TO DRIVE SAMPLER 6 INCHES WITH A 140-POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES



PROJECT NO.: 10902203

NAME & LOCATION:

UNOCAL SS 0353

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

KEY TO BORING LOG

			,				,	
VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER: LEVELS	DEPTH FT	SAMPLE	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL	SOSO	DESCRIPTION
		50 15 85 5 5 6 17 9 5 5 23 5 5 6 17 9 5 5 23 5 5 6 6 7 9 1 5 7 9 1 5 7 9 1 5 7 9 1 5 7 9 1 5 7 9 1 5 7 9 1	GROUN WATE WATE LEVE	10 20 30 40 50 60 60 100 110 120 130 140 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15		CONSTRUCT	S G S W S W S W S P	6" concrete FILL - Sand and pea gravel to approximately 15' bgs. SILTY SAND SAND, brown, fine to coarse, some fine gravel, poorly sorted, dense, damp NO RECOVERY AT 50' SILTY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand, some fine gravel, dense, damp SAND, light brown, fine to coarse, some fine gravel, dense, damp SILTY SAND SAND SAND SAND SAND, light brown, fine, well—sorted, 2% fine gravel, dense, damp SILTY SAND SAND, light brown, fine to coarse, poorly sorted SILTY SAND CLAYED SAND, moist SAND, light brown, fine to coarse, poorly sorted, some fine gravel, dense, saturated SILTY SAND, fine to coarse sand, fine gravel, saturated End of boring at 130' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 100' bgs; used 8" augers to 100' bgs; overdrilled 11" augers from 0-130' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well.



i0902203 UNOCAL SS 0353 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION:

LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE:

ROBIN KIM VH 08/10/04 & 08/11/04 BORING NO. MW-I

I OF I PAGE: **ELEVATION:** 518.789' MSL EQUIPMENT: HSA DRILLED BY: WDC

<u> </u>				1		1		
VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH FT	SAMPLE	WELL. CONSTRUCTION DETAIL	S C S N	DESCRIPTION
								6" concrete
-			<u> </u>		Ξ	$N \cup N$		
				10	_=	$N \mid N$		NOTE: LOGGED ON DRILLING CUTTINGS
				,,				NOTE: EUGGED ON BRILLING COTTINGS
	1		<u> </u>					
0	NO			20	=	N N		SAND, brown, fine to coarse with fine gravel,
			<u> </u>			$N \cup N$		poorly sorted, dense, damp
					-=			
6.5	NO			30	=	N R		GRAVELLY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and gravel,
					\equiv	N	·	very poorly sorted, very dense, damp
•					\equiv	N N		
	NO.		<u> </u>	40		N N		
			<u> </u>			N N		
			ļ		=	N R		
	NO		<u></u>	50		N		SAND, brown, fine to coarse, some fine gravel
			<u>L_</u>			N N		
l	NO NO					$N \cup N$		
	NO			60	\exists	N N		fine to coarse gravel increase, very dense
					ヨ	$N \cup N$	•	·
		<u>50</u>	_	70-	\equiv	N D		CAND Lawrence Att. Fire to the Control of the Contr
1	NO	6	 	70		N N	SW	SAND, brown, mostly fine to medium, with some coarse sand and fine gravel, poorly sorted, dense, damp
į			<u> </u>		\exists	$N \cup N$		
				80-	_=	O		
					∄			
			-	90-	=			
			_		\exists	: 		
					\equiv	· = :		
			▼.	100-	⇉	΄≓∗		SILTY SAND, brown, some fine gravel
			<u> </u>		-			
			 .	110	\exists	<u>, </u>		
				110-		·目:1		
			<u> </u>		· 📑			·
				120-	\equiv			m r r r r r r r r r
					===		ļ	End of boring at 120' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 100' bgs; used 8" augers to 100'bgs; overdrilled with 11" augers from 0-120' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater
]					\equiv			with 11" augers from 0-120' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater
			**	130-	\exists		ļ	monitoring well.
		ŀ			\exists			
		-			\equiv			
		ŀ		140-			. [
	ŀ	ŀ			\exists			
		ļ			\exists		ļ	
	1	į		150-	\exists			
	[į	<u></u> -	٠.	\exists			
	ļ				=		1	
	<u> </u>							



PROJECT NO. 10902203 NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353
200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

08/04/04 & 08/05/04

LOGGED BY: QC BY:

DATE:

ROBIN KIM

BORING NO. MW-2

PAGE: **ELEVATION:** I OF I 518.179' MSL

EQUIPMENT: DRILLED BY: HSA WDC

CONSTRUCTION ON S C S ON STATE ON S C S ON	
SAND, brown, fine to coarse with fine gravel, some fines, poorly sorted, loose, slightly damp	
85 NO some coarse gravel	
20	
0 NO same	
0 NO 30	
more coarse gravel, dense	
40 1	
0 SILTY SAND, brown, with fine gravel, medium dense	,
SL 60 = 60	
0 SL 20 SW SAND, light yellow-brown, fine to coarse, moderate sorting, dens	e, domp
185 MOD 50 70 SM SILTY SAND, light brown, fine to coarse sand, fine gravel, dense,	damp
7.9 SL 50 SP SAND, light brown, mostly fine to medium, dense, well sorted, do	amp
369 SG 50 80 SM SILTY SAND, light brown, fine to coorse, fine gravel	
82.3 SL 50 SM mostly fine to medium sand	
136 SL 50 90 SM some clay	
130 NO $\frac{23}{50}$ SAND/SILTY SAND, fine to coarse sand, fine gravel	
104 NO $\frac{20}{50}$ \checkmark 100 \checkmark mostly fine to medium sand, some coarse sand and fine gravel	
110	
End of boring at 120' bgs; encountered groundwater	
End of boring at 120' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 100' bgs; used 8" augers to 100'bgs; overdrille with 11" augers from 0-120' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater	d
130 monitoring well.	
140	
150	



PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353
200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

10902203

LOGGED BY: QC BY:

DATE:

ROBIN KIM ٧H 08/03/04

BORING NO. MW-3

PAGE: ELEVATION: FOF I 517.756' MSL

EQUIPMENT: HSA WDC DRILLED BY:

VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6"	GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH FT	SAMPLE	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL	n s c s	DESCRIPTION
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				10 20 30 40				4" asphalt SILTY SAND, brown, mostly fine to medium sand with approximately 3% fine to coarse gravel, medium dense, damp SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and gravel, some fines, medium dense, damp GRAVELLY SAND, brown, fine to caarse sand and gravel, approximately 30% coarse gravel, poorly sorted, very dense coarse gravel decrease SAND, brown, mostly fine to medium with fine gravel SILTY SAND, brown, fine to coarse, 2% fine gravel
	NO	30	——————————————————————————————————————	70 - 80 - 90 -				SAND, brown, mostly fine to medium, some coarse sand and gravel, dense, damp some coarse gravel
	NO	30 50		110- 110- 120- 130- 140-				SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and gravel, poorly sorted, dense, moist to wet CLAYBY/SILTY SAND, saturated with fine gravel same End of boring at 120' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 100' bgs; used 8" augers to 100'bgs; overdrilled with 11" augers from 0-120' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well. NOTE: BORING LOG BASED ON DRILLING CUTTINGS



10902203 PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE:

ROBIN KIM 08/06/04 & 08/09/04 BORING NO. MW-4

PAGE: ELEVATION: EQUIPMENT:

DRILLED BY:

1 70 1 517.310' MSL H\$A

WDC

ŀ					1		T
	VOC (PID)	HC ODOR	BLOWS/6" GROUND WATER LEVELS	DEPTH FT	WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL	n s c s	DESCRIPTION
- [3" asphalt
	O	NO					SAND, brown, mostly fine, some coarse sand and fine gravel, moderate sorting, damp
	0	NO		10			fine to coarse gravel increase
	0	NO		•			gravel decrease
	28.5	NO	<u> </u>	20-			GRAVELLY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and gravel, poorly sorted, dense, damp
	19.6	NO		=			cobbles to 4"
	124.0	NO		30 —			SAND AND GRAVEL, 50/50
	93.2	NO	<u> </u>				cobbles to 4"
	105	NO		40 —			SAND, brown fine to coarse sand and gravel,
İ	36.4	NO	 				mostly fine gravel, dense, damp
	80	NO		50			
	186	NO		=		-	tried to sample, but "No Recovery" at 55' bgs.
	73.6	NO .		60 —			SAND, brown, fine to coarse, some fine gravel
	12.3	NO					SILTY SAND, gray-brown, fine to coarse sand, some clay
	34.3	МО		70			fine gravel
	53.6	NO					Time grover
	73.1	NO	<u> </u>	80—		:	
		NO	 				SAND, gray—brown, fine to coarse with fine gravel
ŀ		NO		90-			
ļ							
		•		100			
				- 100			
l	į			440			
			<u> </u>	110			
ı				=======================================			
ı	.			120 —			End of boring at 120' bgs; encountered groundwater
	}						at approximately 100' bgs; used 11" augers from 0—120' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well.
ĺ				130			
	ŀ						
				140			
	ļ		.				NOTE: BORING LOG BASED ON DRILLING CUTTINGS
				150			
				Ξ			
L					=		



PROJECT NO. 10902203
NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353
200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

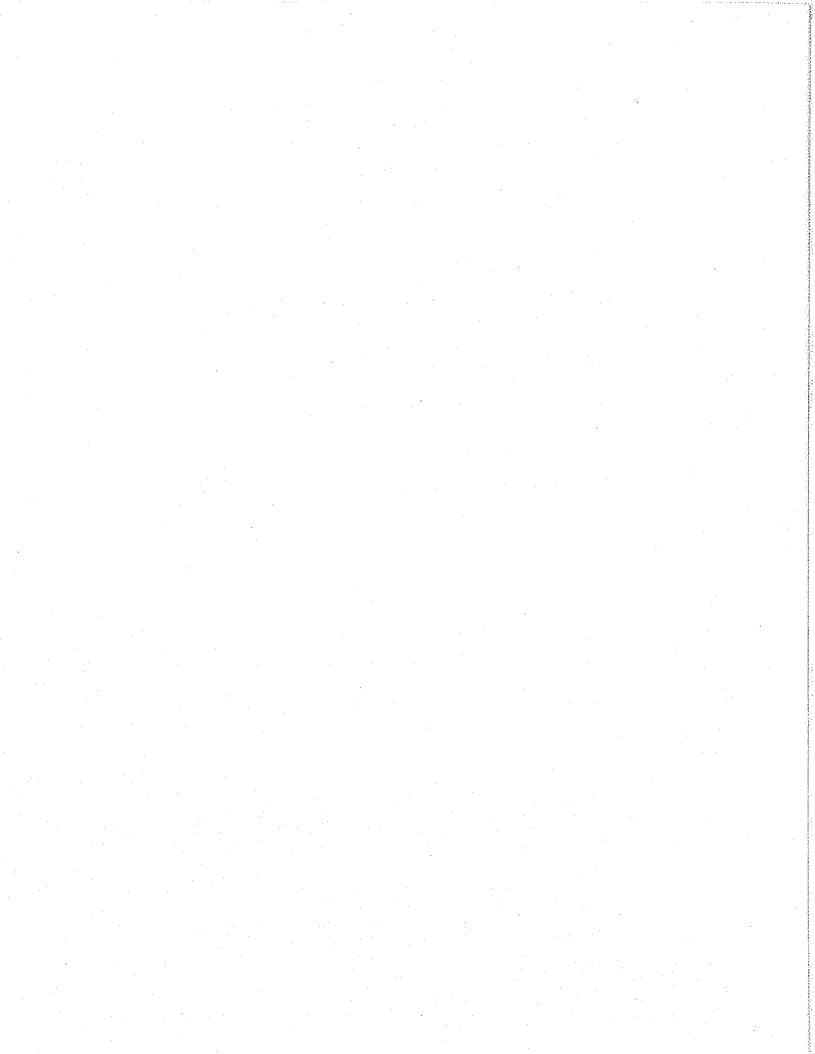
LOGGED BY: QC BY: DATE:

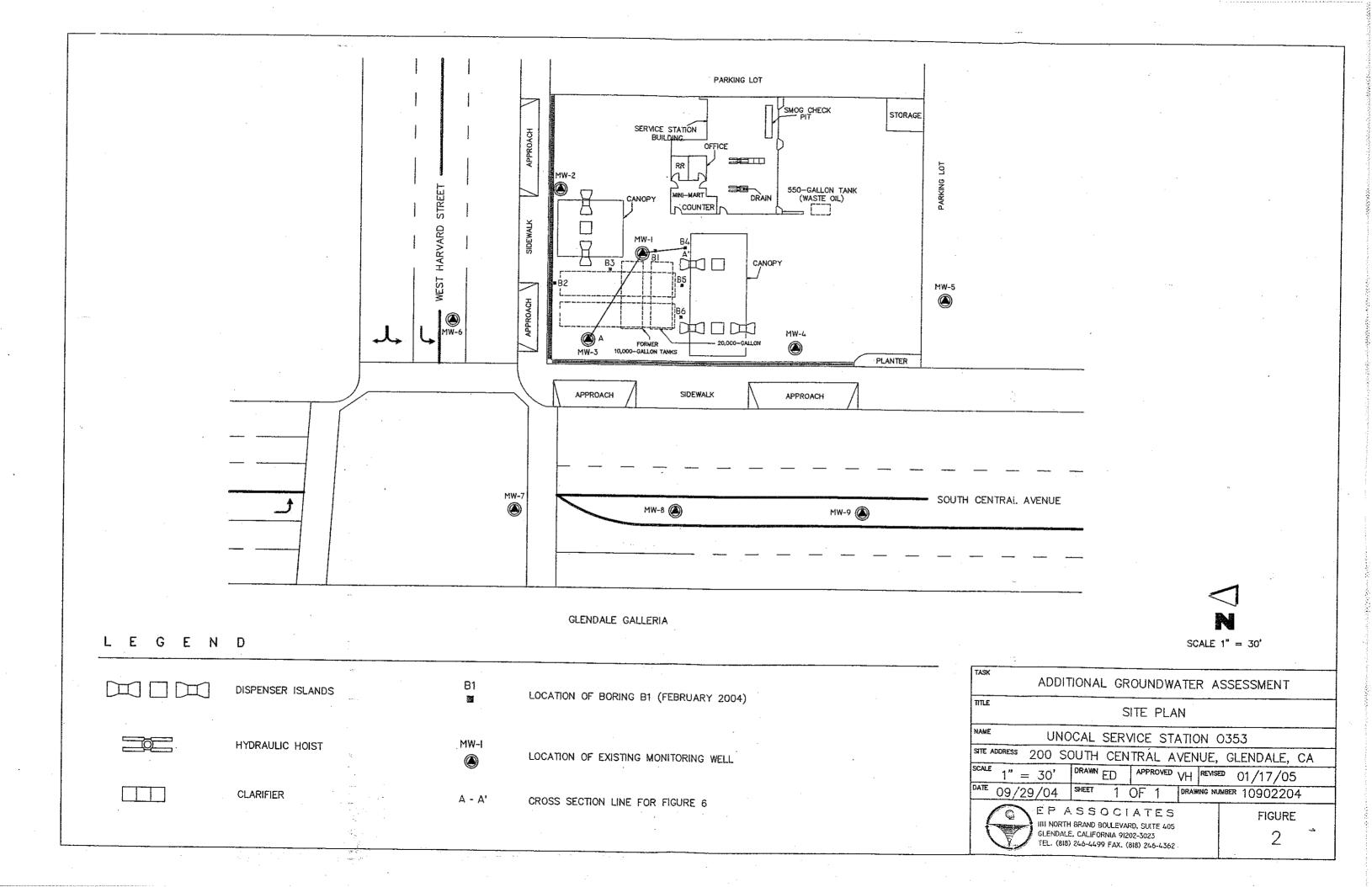
ROBIN KIM ٧H 08/02/04

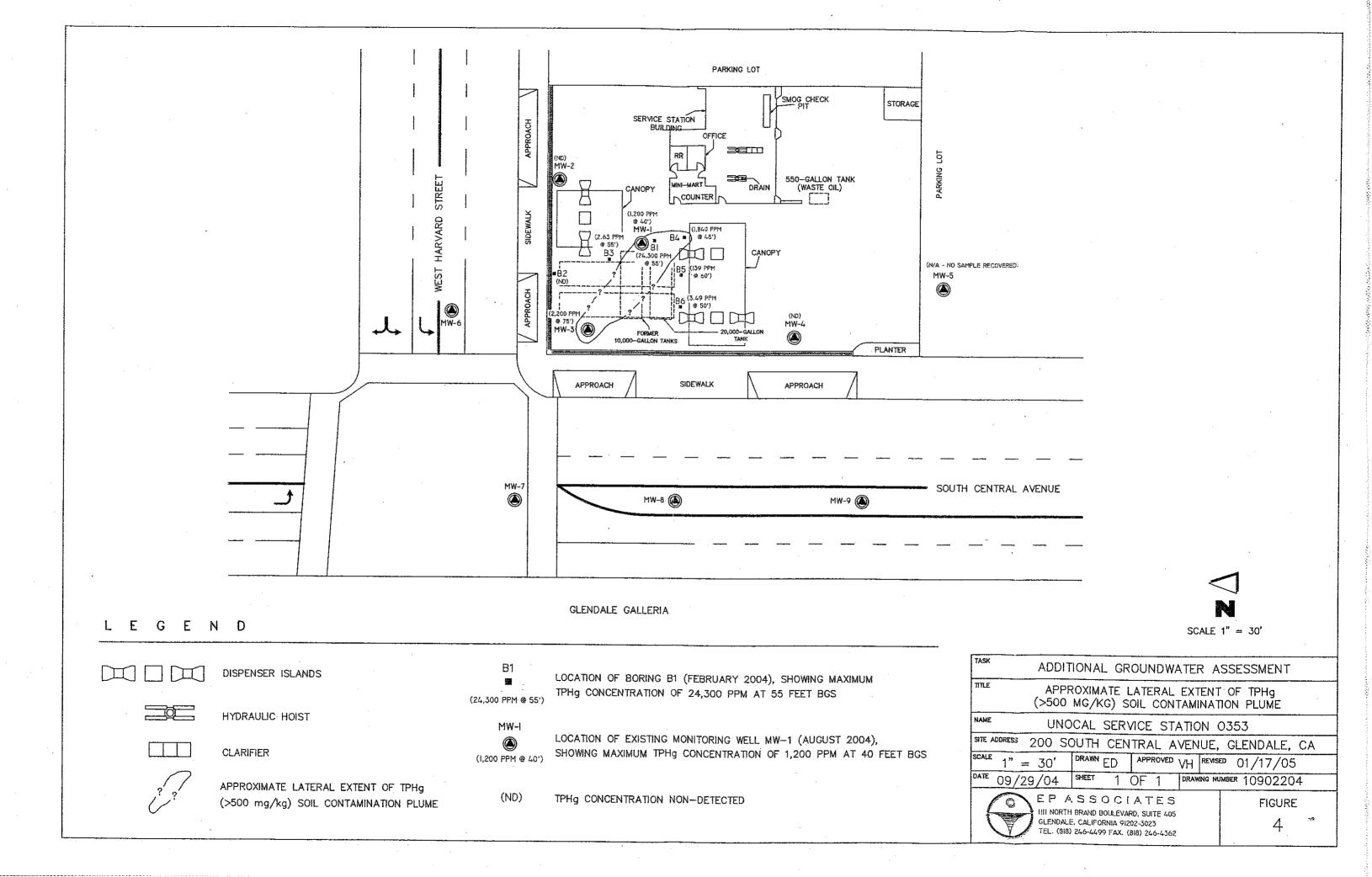
BORING NO. MW-5

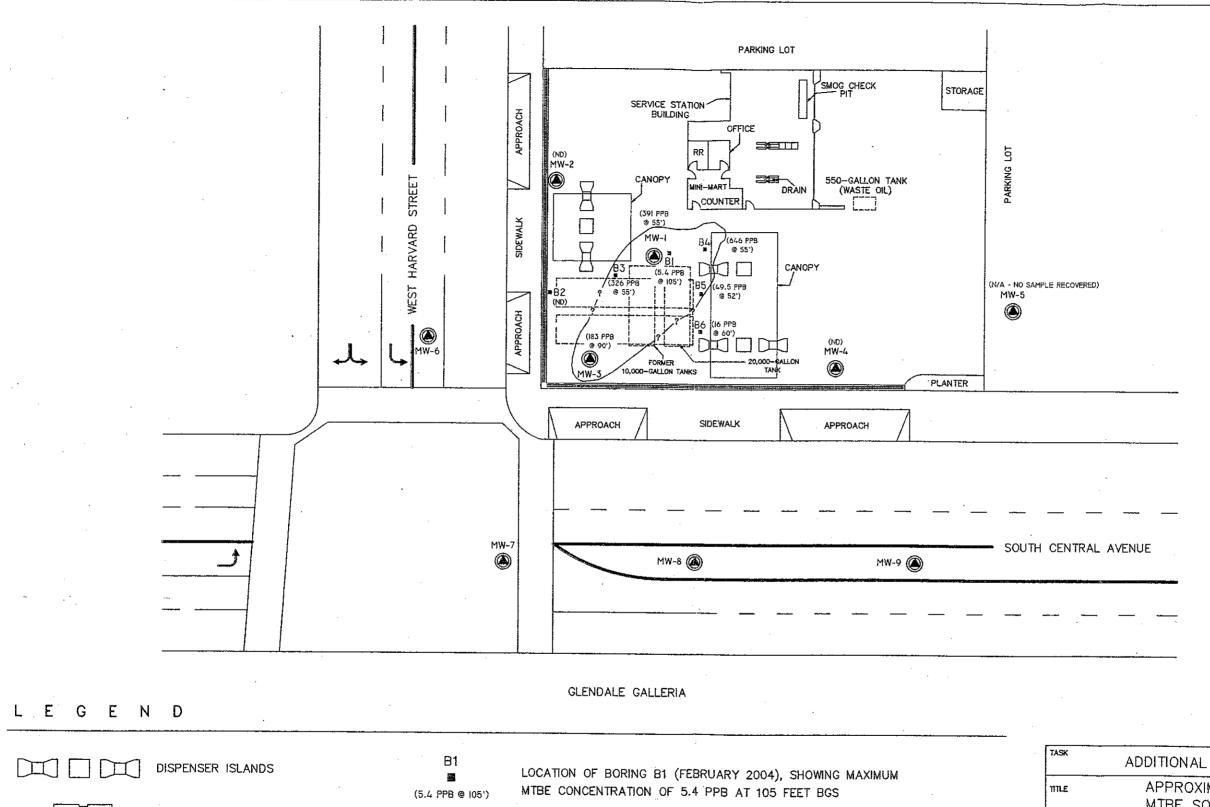
PAGE: **ELEVATION:** LOFI 516,647' MSL

EQUIPMENT: DRILLED BY: HSA WDC









SCALE 1" = 30'

HYDRAULIC HOIST



CLARIFIER



APPROXIMATE LATERAL EXTENT OF MTBE SOIL CONTAMINATION PLUME

ND

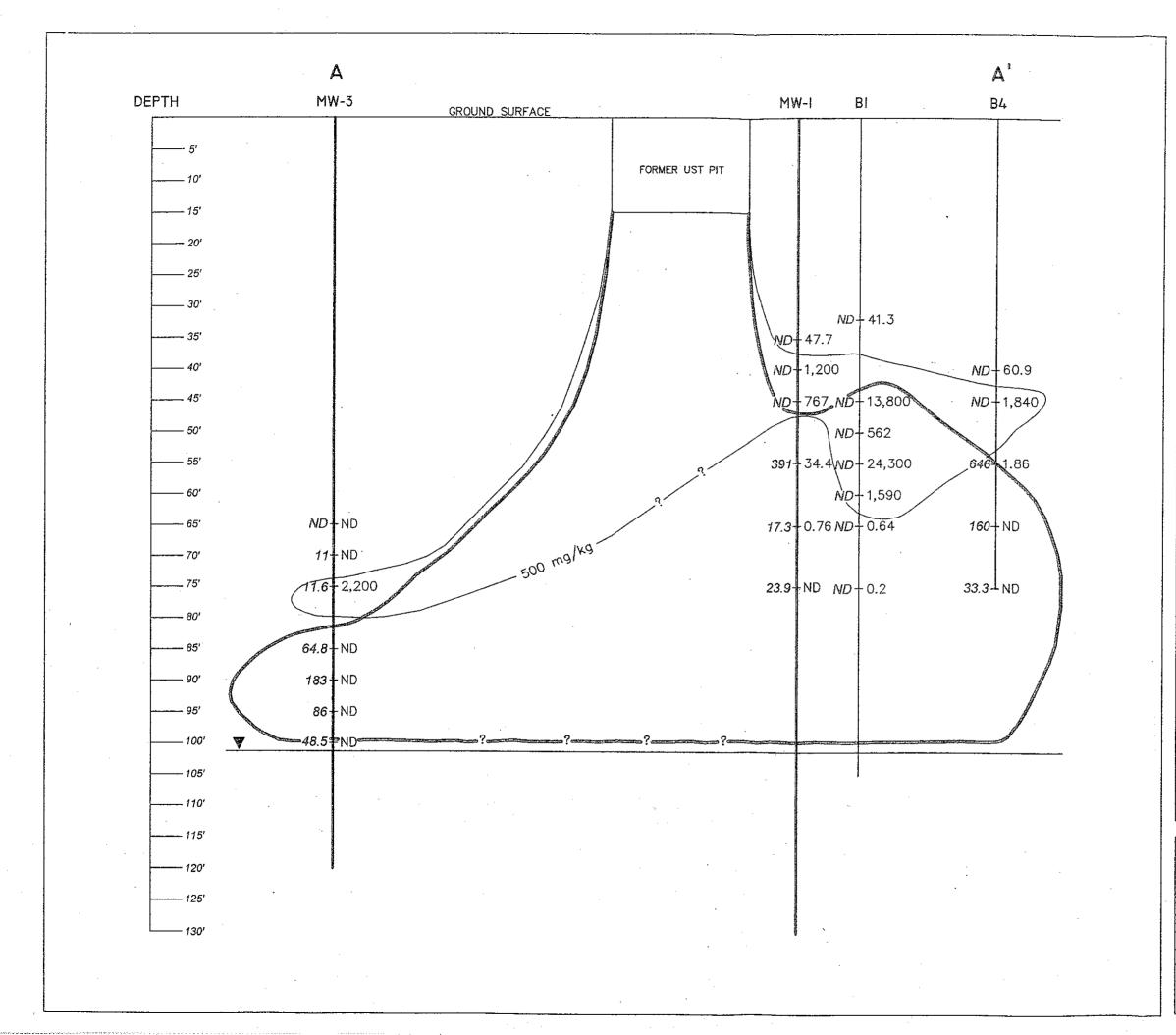
H-WM

LOCATION OF MONITORING WELL MW-1 (AUGUST 2004), SHOWING MAXIMUM

MTBE CONCENTRATION OF 391 PPB AT 55 FEET BGS (391 PPB @ 55')

MTBE CONCENTRATION NON-DETECTED

1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										
	TASK	ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT									
	TITLE	APPROXIMATE LATERAL EXTENT OF MTBE SOIL CONTAMINATION PLUME									
	NAME	UNOCAL SERVICE STATION 0353									
	SITE ADDRESS	DDRESS 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE, GLENDALE, CA									
	SCALE 1"	= 30'	DRAWN ED	APPROVED	VH	REVISE	° 01/17/05				
	DATE 09/	/29/04 SHEET 1 OF 1 DRAWING NUMBER 10902204									
		EP A IIII NORTH GLENDALE TEL. (818)		FIGURE 5							



LEGEND

ΒI LOCATION OF GEOPROBE BORING B1

ND 41.3 MTBE CONCENTRATION (NON-DETECTED) TPHg CONCENTRATION (41.3 mg/kg)

LOCATION OF MONITORING WELL MW-1

391 34.4 MTBE CONCENTRATION (391 ug/kg) TPHg CONCENTRATION (34.4 mg/kg)

GROUNDWATER TABLE

CROSS SECTION A-A'

NOTES:

MTBE IN BORING B1 WAS LIKELY DELUTED OUT OF LABORATORY RESULTS OF THE SOIL SAMPLES.

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 10' VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 20'



SCALE 1" = 15

ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT APPROXIMATE VERTICAL EXTENT OF TPHg AND MTBE SOIL CONTAMINATION - AUGUST 2004 UNOCAL SERVICE STATION 0353 STE ADDRESS 200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE, GLENDALE, CA EP ASSOCIATES FIGURE



III NORTH BRAND BOLLEVARD, SUITE 405 GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91202-3023 TEL. (818) 246-4499 FAX. (818) 246-4362

6

Table 1 Summary of Analytical Results of Soil Samples UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015M (1	ng/kg) ppm	BTEX & Oxygenates, MTBE,	VOCs by Method		
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40, Oil	Total TPH (C4-C40)	TBA, DIPE, ETBE, TAME (8260B) (ug/kg)	8260B (ug/kg)	
MW-6 @ 105'	ЙD	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
MW-7 @ 105'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
MW-8 @ 105'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
MW-9 @ 100'	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram; ND = not detected (see Appendix E for laboratory Method Detection Limits)

Table 2
Results of Detected CAM Metals
UNOCAL Service Station 0353
200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California
(Units = mg/kg)

Constituent	Sample MW-6 @ 55'	Sample MW-7 @105	Sample MW-8 @ 105'	Sample MW-9 @ 100'	TTLC mg/kg	STLC mg/I
Arsenic	2.40	ND	ND	ND	500	5
Barium	121	120	86.5	61.0	10,000	100
Chromium	15.1	13.7	8.30	10.2	2,500	560
Cobalt	11.4	10.8	7.60	5.55	8,000	80
Copper	17.6	19.0	11.5	9.95	2,500	25
Nickel	9.0	9.0	5.45	4.75	2,000	20
Vanadium	43.5	43.3	32.3	23.5	2,400	24
Zinc	62.0	56.0	38.6	29.1	5,000	250

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; TTLC = Total Threshold Limit Concentration; STLC = Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration; mg/l = milligrams per liter; ND = not detected (see Appendix E for laboratory Method Detection Limits)

Table 3
Summary of Groundwater Elevation Data
UNOCAL Service Station 0353
200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Well No.	Top of Well Casing Elevation (feet)	Date Measured	Depth to Groundwater (feet)	Static Water Elevation on 1-4-05 (feet above msl)
MW-1	518.789	9-10-04	102.7	416.12
		1-4-05	103.02	415.77
MW-2	518.179	9-10-04	102.3	415.93
		1-4-05	102.59	415.59
MW-3	517.756	9-10-04	101.86	415.96
		1-4-05	102.15	415.61
MW-4	517.310	9-10-04	102.20	416.15
		1-4-05	101.51	415.80
MW-5	516.847	9-10-04	100.63	416.08
		1-4-05	100.93	415.72
MW-6	517.324	1-4-05	102.17	415.15
MW-7	516.784	1-4-05	101.92	414.86
MW-8	516.144	1-4-05	100.32	415.82
MW-9	515.502	1-4-05	100.82	414.68

Table 4
Summary of Analytical Results of Groundwater Samples Collected on January 4, 2005
UNOCAL Service Station 0353
200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Sample No.		8015N	(mg/l)		VOCs by Method 8260B
	C4-C12 Gasoline	C13-C22 Diesel	C23-C40 Oil	C13-C40 Total	(ug/l)
MW-1	ND	ND	ND	ND	Carbon Disulfide - 0.5 Carbon Tetrachloride - 1.6 Chloroform - 1.0 Tetrachloroethene (PCE) - 0.5 Trichloroethene (TCE) - 1.5 Trichlorofluoromethane - 6.2
MW-2	NĐ	ND	ND	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride - 0.8 Chloroform - 0.9 TCE - 0.6
MW-3	ИD	ND	ND	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride - 0.5 Chloroform - 0.7 PCE - 0.8 MTBE - 18.7
MW-4	ND	ND	ND	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride - 1.2 Chloroform - 1.1 TCE - 1.3 Trichlorofluoromethane - 5.5
MW-5	ND	0.503	ND	0.535	Carbon Tetrachloride - 0.8 Chloroform - 1.0 1,2-Dichloroethane - 1.1 TCE - 1.5 Trichlorofluoromethane - 5.3
MW-6	ND 	ND	ND	ND	Chloroform - 1.0 PCE - 0.6 MTBE - 8.0
MW-7	ND	ND	ND	ND	Chloroform - 0.9 MTBE - 2.0
MW-8	ND	ND	ND	ND	Carbon Tetrachloride - 0.6 Chloroform - 0.8 PCE - 0.7 MTBE - 1.2
MW-9	ND	ND	ND	ND	Chloroform - 1.0 PCE - 0.9
Trip Blank					ND .

mg/l = milligrams per liter; ug/l = micrograms per liter; ND = not detected (see Appendix F for laboratory Method Detection Limits); -= not analyzed

Table 5 Summary of Historical Analytical Results of Groundwater Samples for Main Chemical Constituents

UNOCAL Service Station 0353 200 South Central Avenue, Glendale, California

Well No.	Sample Date	TPHg (mg/l)	TPHd (mg/l)	Benzene (ug/l)	MTBE (ug/l)	PCE (ug/l)	TCE (ug/l)	Carbon Tetrachloride (ug/l)
MW-1	9-10-04	0.019	ND	ND	27.7	ND	2.5	0.9
	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.5	1.5	1.6
MW-2	9-10-04	0.013	ND	ND	14.9	ND	ND	ND
	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.6	0.8
MW-3	9-10-04	0.185	ND	2.6	217	0.5	ND	ND
	1-4-05	NĐ	ND	ND	18.7	0.8	ND	0.5
MW-4	9-10-04	0.033	ND	ND	44.5	ND	0.8	ND
	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.3	1.2
MW-5	9-10-04	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.1	ND
	1-4-05	ND	0.535	ND	ND	ND	1.5	0.8
MW-6	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	8.0	0.6	ND	ND
MW-7	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	2.0	ND	ND	ND
MW-8	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	1.2	0.7	ND	0.6
MW-9	1-4-05	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.9	ND	ND
MCL *		N/A	N/A	1	13	5	- 75	0.5

mg/l = milligrams per liter; ug/l = micrograms per liter; ND = not detected (see Appendix E for laboratory Method Detection Limits); MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels; N/A = not applicable

			 -	
	MAJOR DIVI	SIONS		TYPICAL NAMES
		CLEAN GRAVELS WITH	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES
S 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES
SOIL AN NO. 2	IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL WITH OVER	GM	SILTY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL-SAND- SILT MIXTURES
COARSE-GRAINED SOIL THAN HALF IS LARGER THAN NO.		I2% FINES	GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL- SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
SE-GR		CLEAN SANDS WITH	SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
COAR	SANDS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION	LITTLE OR NO FINES	·SP	POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS
MORE	IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	SANDS WITH OVER	SM	SILTY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-SILT MIXTURES
		I2% FINES	SC	CLAYEY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
7		•	ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS
SOIL LER THAN		AND CLAYS T 50% OR LESS	CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, L. CLAYS
INED SIEVE			OL	ORGANIC CLAYS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
E-GRAII			MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS
FINE-GRAINED SOI MORE THAN HALF IS SMALLER NO. 200 SIEVE		AND CLAYS REATER THAN 50%	СН	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS
			ОН	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
	HIGHLY ORGANI	C SOILS	Рт	PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS

- "UNDISTURBED" SPLIT-SPOON OR SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE

- BULK OR CLASSIFICATION SAMPLE

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE

- NO SAMPLE RECOVERED

- CORE SAMPLE

- DEPTH TO FIRST GROUND WATER ENCOUNTERED

- DEPTH TO STABILIZED GROUND WATER

HC ODOR - HYDROCARBON ODOR

NO - NO ODOR

LO - SLIGHT ODOR

MD - MODERATE ODOR

SG - STRONG ODOR

VOC (PPM) - VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND VAPOR
CONCENTRATIONS IN PARTS PER MILLION DETECTED BY
PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR OR ORGANIC VAPOR
ANALYZER

BLOWS/6" - BLOWS REQUIRED TO DRIVE SAMPLER 6 INCHES WITH A 140-POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES



PROJECT NO.: 10902204

NAME & LOCATION:

UNOCAL SS 0353

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

KEY TO BORING LOG

LOG 0 F BORING WELL (CONSTRUCTION DETAIL ODOR BLOWS/6" SAMPLE VOC O DEPTH DESCRIPTION (PID) Ś 오 3" - 4" asphalt 9.7 N SAND, brown, fine to coarse with some fine to coarse gravel 0.1 Ν augers grinding GRAVELLY SAND, fine to coarse sand and gravel; 9.2 Ν cobbles to 3"; poorly sorted, loose, damp 1.7 N - same ~ 30% fine to coarse gravel 1.3 N 4.1 N - same 0.1 N SAND, brown, mostly fine with some coarse sand and fine gravel 7.0 Ν - mostly fine to medium sand with some fine to coarse gravel 5.7 SAND, brown, mostly fine with some fine gravel, moderate sorting SILTY SAND, brown, fine sand 4.0 N 10.1 100 SAND, fine to coarse sand and gravel with fines, very poorly sorted Ν SM SILTY SAND, brown, fine sand and gravel, medium dense, moist N 1.1 14.6 N 110 CLAYEY, SILTY SAND, with fine gravel, saturated End of boring at 123' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 102.5' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well at 120' bgs.



PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353

10902204

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY: QC BY:

DATE:

ROBIN KIM VH 12/16/04

BORING NO. MW-6

PAGE: ELEVATION: EQUIPMENT:

DRILLED BY:

CME 85 WEST HAZMAT

LOG O F BORING ODOR BLOWS/6" SAMPLE VOC O DESCRIPTION (PID) S 오 \supset 4"-6" asphalt Ν SAND, brown, fine-grained, with some coarse gravel and 22.4 cobbles to 3", poorly sorted, loose, damp 40.2 Ν SAND, fine to coarse sand and gravel 26.8 N GRAVELLY SAND, fine to coarse sand and gravel with cobbles 29.6 31.7 Ν - same, but no cobbles SILTY SAND, fine to coarse sand and some fine gravel 20.5 Ν - same, but with some coarse gravel 32.6 N 36.9 Ν SAND, mostly fine, with some fine gravel 34.7 SAND, light brown, mostly fine to medium, moderate sorting SILTY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and some fine gravel, SM 20.1 some clay, poorly sorted, medium dense, moist to wet 48.2 SAND, fine to coarse, saturated N 1.2 End of boring at 123' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 105' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well at 120' bgs.



PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353

10902204

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE

GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY:

QC BY: DATE:

ROBIN KIM VH 12/15/04

BORING NO. MW-7

PAGE: ELEVATION: EQUIPMENT:

DRILLED BY:

CME 85 WEST HAZMAT

LOG 0 F BORING ODOR #9/SWOJE GROUND WATER LEVELS SAMPLE VQC O DESCRIPTION S (PID) 오 6" asphalt 28.6 N SAND, tan, fine to coarse, loose, damp 43.1 - some fine to coarse gravel N 39.5 Ν - some fine gravel 37.7 Ν - same Ν - same 36.8 29.6 Ν SILTY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand with fine gravel 31.6 Ν SAND, fine to coarse with fine gravel 23.5 Ν SILTY SAND, fine to coarse sand, no gravel, damp 24.6 N SILTY SAND, mostly fine sand 22.2 - same N SILTY SAND, fine to coarse sand and some fine gravel 100 23.8 Ν SM/SC SILTY SAND/CLAYEY SAND, brown, mostly fine to medium sand, 23.6 Ν dense, moist 26.7 Ν — same but saturated N same 29.4 End of boring at 123' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 105' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well at 119' bgs. 130



PROJECT NO. NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353

10902204

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY: QC BY:

DATE:

ROBIN KIM VΗ 12/14/04

BORING NO. MW-8

PAGE: **ELEVATION:** EQUIPMENT:

DRILLED BY:

CME 85 WEST HAZMAT

LOG O F BORING WELL WELL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL ODOR BLOWS/6' VOC O DESCRIPTION (PID) Ø \supset 4"-6" asphalt 16.8 N SAND, brown, fine to coarse with fine gravel, poorly sorted, dense, damp GRAVELLY SAND, fine to coarse sand and gravel 20.8 Ν SAND, fine to coarse sand and some fine gravel 24.5 N - same 23.4 Ν SAND, mostly fine to medium sand, some coarse 38.7 Ν sand and fine gravel 38.9 Ν SILTY SAND, brown, fine to coarse sand and some fine gravel, some clay, medium dense, moist 32.9 N - same, but saturated 37.1 120 N End of boring at 123' bgs; encountered groundwater at approximately 105' bgs; set 4" pvc groundwater monitoring well at 120' bgs.



PROJECT NO.

10902204

NAME & LOCATION: UNOCAL SS 0353

200 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE

GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

LOGGED BY: QC BY:

DATE:

ROBIN KIM ٧H 12/13/04

PAGE:

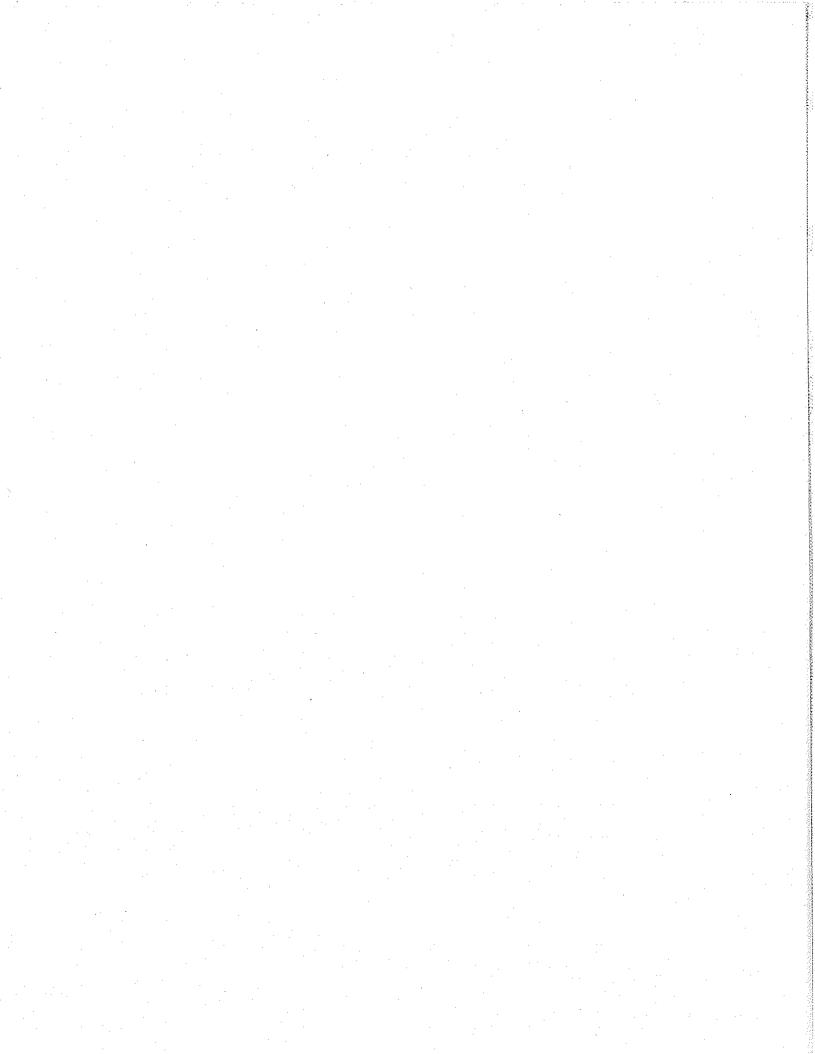
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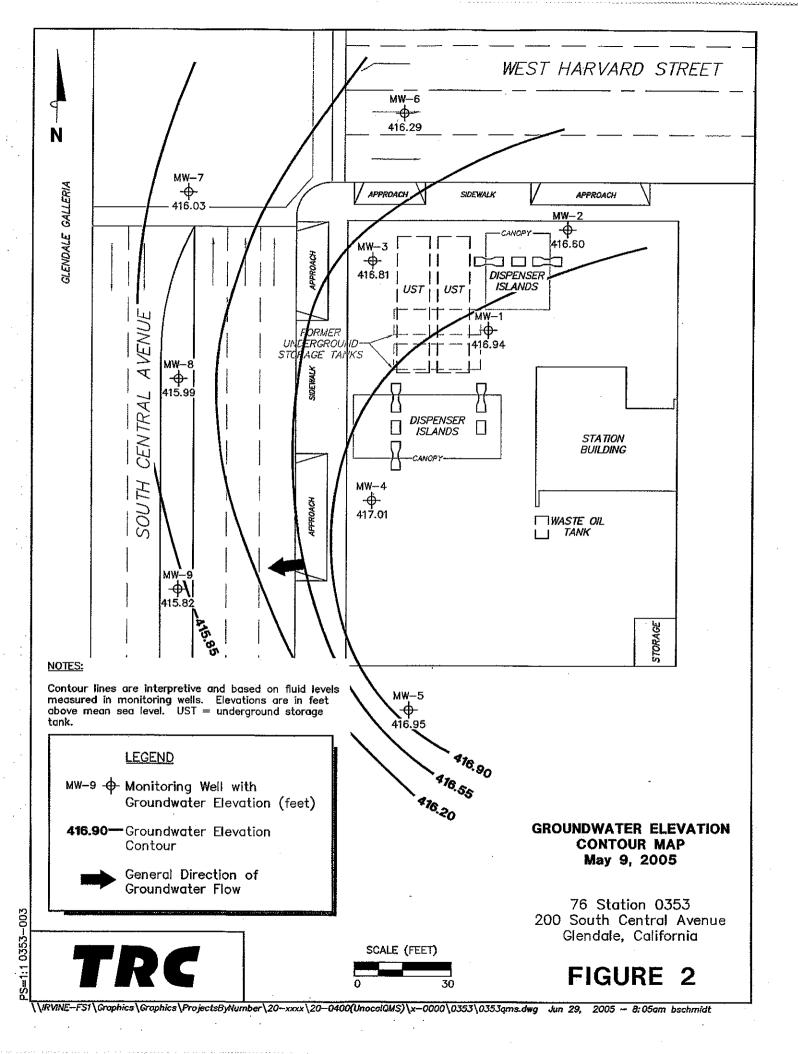
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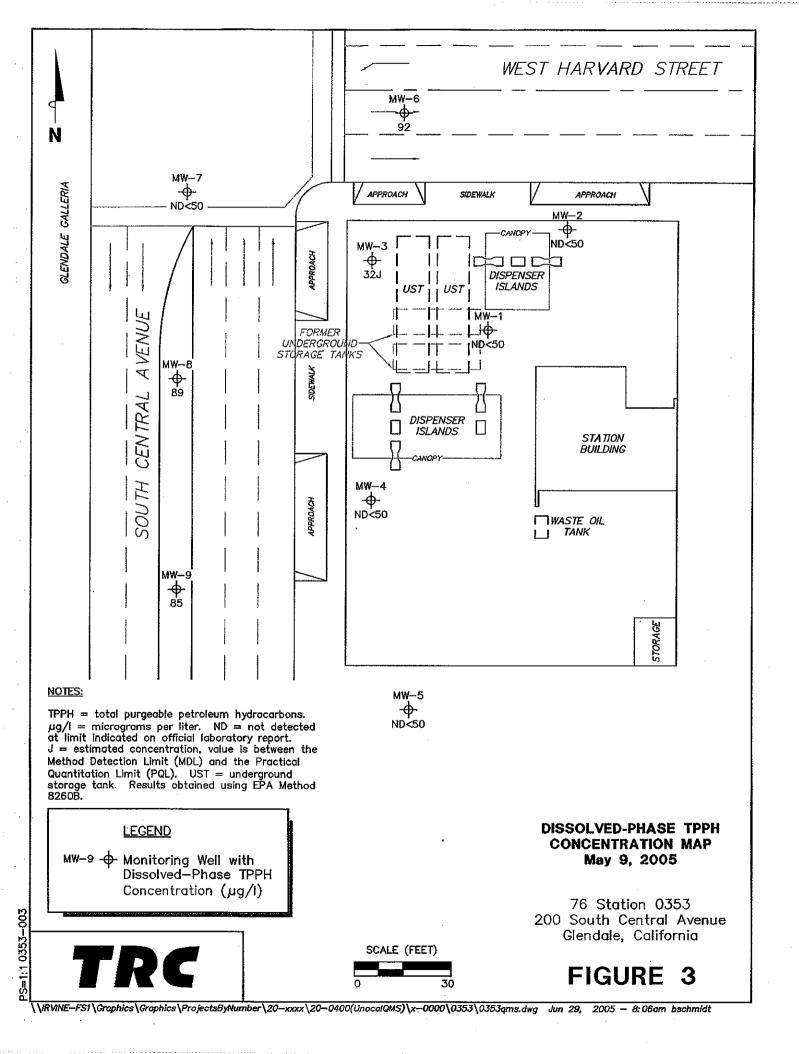
CME 85

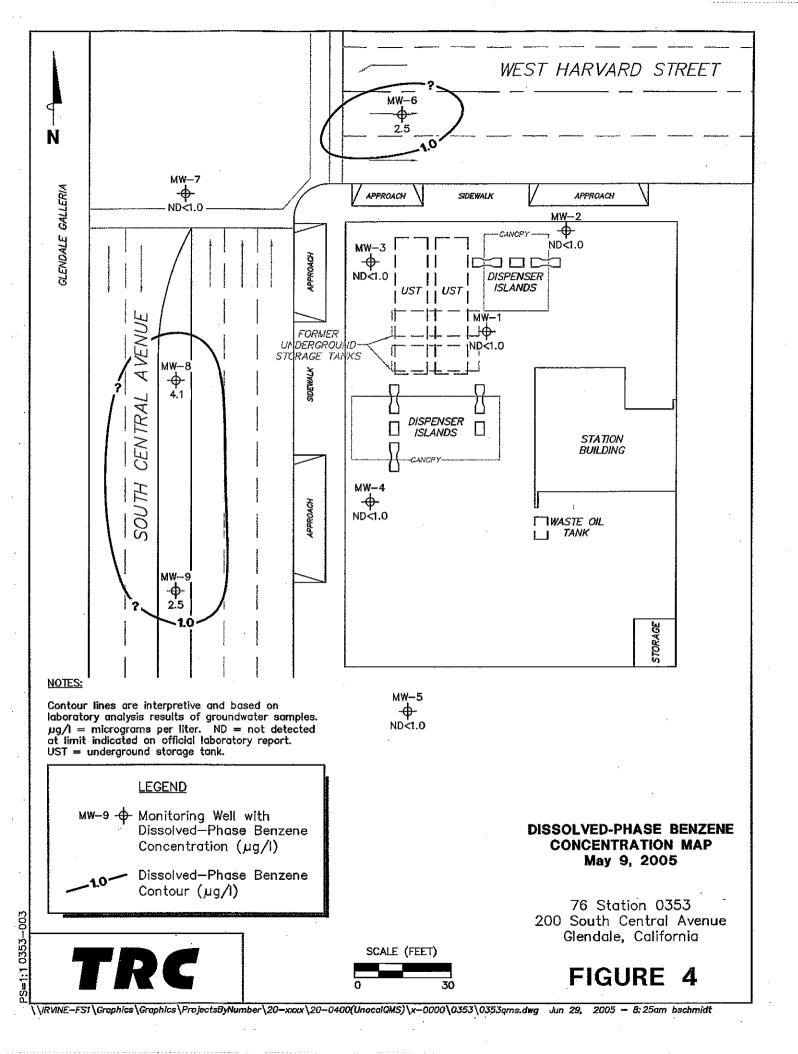
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WEST HAZMAT









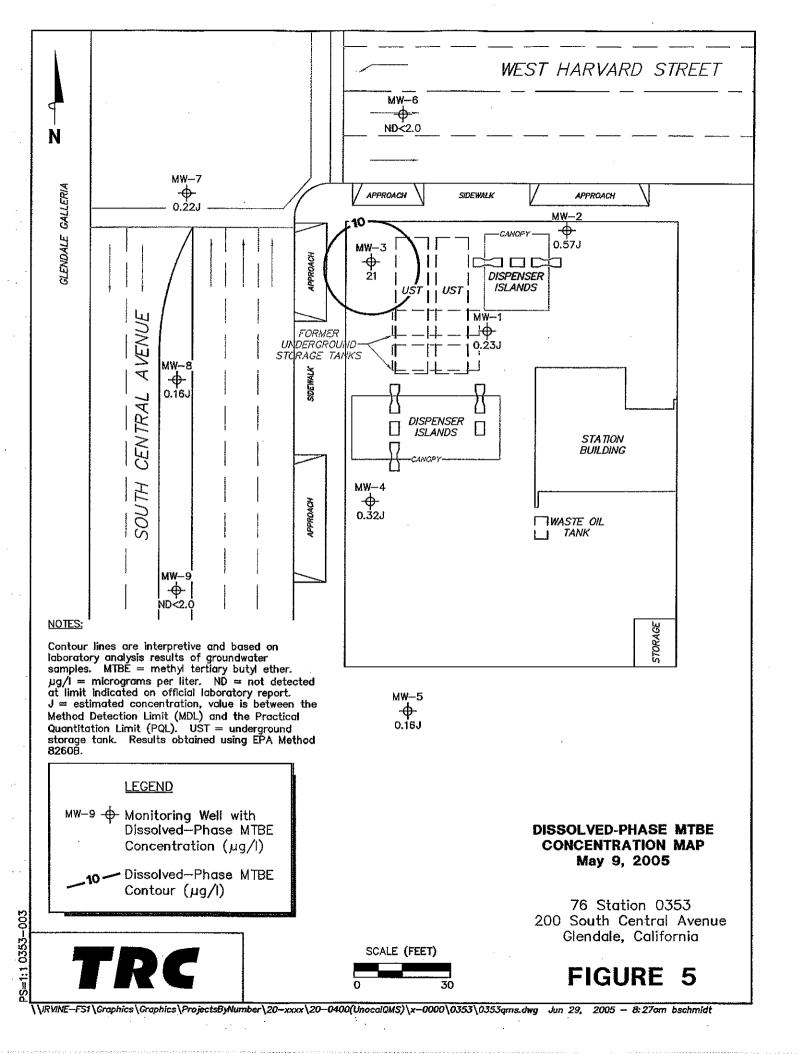


TABLE KEY

STANDARD ABREVIATIONS

-- = not analyzed, measured, or collected

LPH = liquid-phase hydrocarbons

Trace = less than 0.01 foot of LPH in well

μg/l = micrograms per liter (approx. equivalent to parts per billion, ppb)
mg/l = milligrams per liter (approx. equivalent to parts per million, ppm)

ND< = not detected at or above laboratory detection limit

TOC = top of casing (surveyed reference elevation)

ANALYTES

BTEX = benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and (total) xylenes

DIPE = di-isopropyl ether

ETBE = ethyl tertiary butyl ether

MTBE = methyl tertiary butyl ether

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyls

PCE = tetrachloroethene
TBA = tertiary butyl alcohol
TCA = trichloroethane
TCE = trichloroethene

TPH-G = total petroleum hydrocarbons with gasoline distinction
TPH-D = total petroleum hydrocarbons with diesel distinction

TPPH = total purgeable petroleum hydrocarbons
TRPH = total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons

TAME = tertiary amyl methyl ether

1,1-DCA = 1,1-dichloroethane

1,2-DCA = 1,2-dichloroethane (same as EDC, ethylene dichloride)

1,1-DCE = 1,1-dichloroethene

1,2-DCE = 1,2-dichloroethene (cis- and trans-)

NOTES

- Elevations are in feet above mean sea level. Depths are in feet below surveyed top-of-casing.
- 2. Groundwater elevations for wells with LPH are calculated as: Surface Elevation Measured Depth to Water + (Dp x LPH Thickness), where Dp is the density of the LPH, if known. A value of 0.75 is used for gasoline and when the density is not known. A value of 0.83 is used for diesel.
- 3. Wells with LPH are generally not sampled for laboratory analysis (see General Field Procedures).
- 4. Comments shown on tables are general. Additional explanations may be included in field notes and laboratory reports, both of which are included as part of this report.
- 5. A "J" flag indicates that a reported analytical result is an estimated concentration value between the method detection limit (MDL) and the practical quantification limit (PQL) specified by the laboratory.
- 6. Other laboratory flags (qualifiers) may have been reported. See the official laboratory report (attached) for a complete list of laboratory flags.
- 7. Concentration graphs based on tables (presented following Figures) show non-detect results prior to the Second Quarter 2000 plotted at fixed values for graphical display. Non-detect results reported since that time are plotted at reporting limits stated in the official laboratory report.
- 8. Groundwater vs. Time graphs may be corrected for apparent level changes due to resurvey.

Table 1 SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER LEVELS AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS

May 9, 2005 Former 76 Station 0353

Comments

E X	TOC Elevation	Depth to Water	LPH Thickness	Ground- (water	Change in Elevation	TPH-G	TPPH 8260B	Benzene	Toluene	Ethyl- benzene	Total Xylenes	MTBE 8021B	MTBE 8260B	TBA 8260B
(feet) (feet)	(fe	et)	(feet)	Elevation (feet)	(feet)	(l/gµ)	(l/grl)	(μg/l)	(J/g/l)	(l/gn)	(µg/l)	(l/g/l)	(lug/l)	(L/gµ)
(Screen Int 518.79 101.85	<u> </u>	reen In:	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-128)	et: 90-128) 416.94	1.17	ļ	ND<50	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ļ. !	0.23J	ND<50
(Screen In 518.18 101.58	⊗	creen Int 101.58	(Screen Interval in fect: 90-119) 101.58 0.00 416.60	et: 90-119) 416.60	1.01	:	ND<50	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0		0.57J	ND<50
(Screen In 517.76 100.95	<u>e</u>	Screen Int 100.95	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119) 100.95 0.00 416.81	et: 90-119) 416.81	1.20	ŀ	323	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	:	21	ND<50
517.31	$\overline{}$	Screen Int 100.30	(Screen Interval in feet: 80-119) 100.30 0.00 417.01	et: 80-119) 417.01	1.21	Ī	ND<50	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ţ	0.32J	ND<50
516.85		(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119) 99.90 0.00 416.95	erval in fe 0.00	et: 90-119) 416.95	. 1.03	į	ND<50	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	1	0.16J	ND<50
517.32		(Screen Interval in feet: DNA) 101.03 0.00 416.29	erval in fe	et: DNA) 416.29	1.14	1	25	2.5	3.6	3.5	. 11	ŧ	ND<2.0	ND<50
516.78		(Screen Interval in feet: 90-120) 100.75 0.00 416.03	erval in fe 0.00	et: 90-120) 416.03	1.17	ţ	ND<50	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	ND<1.0	·	0.22J	ND<50
516.14		(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119) 100.15 0.00 415.99	erval in fe 0.00	et: 90-119) 415.99	0.17	;	68	4.1	3.3	0.653	41	I	0.16J	ND<50
V.9 05/09/05 515.50		(Screen Interval in feet: DNA) 99.68 0.00 415.82	erval in fee 0.00	et: DNA) 415.82	1,14		85	2.5	3.6	3.3	. 10	ŀ	ND<2.0	ND<50

Table 2
HISTORIC GROUNDWATER LEVELS AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS
September 2004 Through May 2005

0353
Station
ormer 76

Comments			•																			
Con				٠	-																	
TBA 8260B	(hg/l)		l !	ND<50	į	: 1	ND<50	į	:	ND<50		1 }	ND<50		!	.: ND<50		ł	ł	ND<50		
MTBE 8260B	(μg/l)	i	l :	0.231	ł	ŀ	0.573	. 1		21		1 1	0.32J		١.	0.16J		ł	;	ND<2.0		
MTBE 8021B	(hg/l)		} }	ţ		ï	ŀ	;	: I	;		, ,	ł		i	: 1		1	;	ì		
Total Xylenes	(hg/l)	1	l 1	ND<1.0		i	ND<1.0	:	. I	ND<1.0		1 1	ND<1.0		!	ND<1.0		:	ŀ	11		
Ethyl- benzene	(hg/l)	!	i	ND<1.0	ŀ	ı	ND<1.0	{	1	ND<1.0		1 1	ND<1.0		1 1	ND<1.0		:	1	3.5		
Toluene	(l/g/l)	!	ŀ	ND<1.0	:	į	ND<1.0	‡ 1	ŀ	ND<1.0		ł I	ND<1.0		}	ND<1.0		ł	I	3.6		of 2
Benzene	(l/gr/)	į	;	ND<1.0	t	ı	ND<1.0	ı	ı	ND<1.0		!	ND<1.0		! !	ND<1.0		f	1	2.5		Page 1 of 2
TPPH 8260B	(l/gr/)	l	ı	ND<50	ł	ŀ	ND<50	ı	1	321		!	ND<50		! !	ND<50		ł	:	92	,	
TPH-G	(µg/l)	ł	ł	ı	ł	ļ	!	į	;	ţ		1 1	I		; ;	ı		:	ŧ	ŀ		
Change in Flevation	(feet)		-0.32	1.17	:	-0.29	1.01	. 1	-0.29	1.20		0.69	1.21		-0.30	1.03		1	0.00	1.14		
Ground- water Flevation	(feet)	: 90-128) 416.09	415.77	416.94	: 90-119) 415.88	415.59	416.60	: 90-119) 415.90	415.61	416.81	; 80-119)	415.80	417.01	90-119)	415.92	416.95	DNA)	415.15	415.15	416.29	90-120)	
Depth to LPH Water Thickness	(feet)	val in feet 0.00	0.00	0.00	val in feet: 0.00	0.00	0.00	val in feet: 0.00	0.00	0.00	val in feet	0.00	0.00	val in feet:	000	0.00	val in feet:	000		0.00	val in feet:	
Depth to Water	(feet)	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-128) 79 102.70 0.00 416.0	103.02	518.79 101.85	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119)	102.59	101.58	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119) 76 101.86 0.00 415.90		517.76 100.95	(Screen Interval in feet: 80-119)	101.51	517.31 100.30	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-119)	100.93		Ħ			101.03	(Screen Interval in feet: 90-120)	
TOC levation	(feet)	(S) 518.79	518.79	518.79	518.	518.18	518.18	(S) 517.76	517.76	517.76	(S)	517.31	517.31	(Si	516.85	516.85	(S)	26./16	517.32	517.32	S)	
Date TOC Sampled Elevation		MW-1 09/10/04	01/04/05	50/60/50	MW-2 09/10/04	01/04/05	90/60/50	MW-3 09/10/04	01/04/05	02/06/02	MW-4 09/10/04	01/04/05	50/60/50	MW-5	01/04/05	02/09/02	MW-6	09/10/04	01/04/03	. 05/09/05	MW-7	0353

Page 2 of 2

Table 2
HISTORIC GROUNDWATER LEVELS AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS
September 2004 Through May 2005

Former 76 Station 0353

Comments							-					
TBA 8260B	(hg/l)	;	i	ND<50		ţ	ł	ND<50		ı	i	ND<50
MTBE 8260B	(l/gr/)	ŀ	t	0.22J		ı	ŀ	0.16J		ł	ŀ	ND<2.0
MTBE 8021B	(l/gr/)	1	į	1		I	1	ŀ		1	ŀ	ì
Total Xylenes	(l/grj)	1	ļ	ND<1.0		I	ì	14		:	I	10
Ethyl- benzene	(µg/l)	1	ł	ND<1.0		1	ł	0.65J		ł	ł	3.3
Toluene	(µg/J)		:	ND<1.0		1	;	3,3		ŀ	}	3.6
Benzene	(μg/l)	ı	ţ	ND<1.0			i	4.1		1	ŀ	2.5
ТРРН 8260В	(hg/l)	1	ţ	ND<50		ł	ì	68		:	1	85
TPH-G	(J/gn)	;	1	1		1	1	ł		ŀ	:	1
Ground- Change water in Elevation Elevation	(feet)	1	0.00	1.17		į	0.00	0.17		ţ	0.00	1.14
Ground- water Elevation	(feet)	414.86	414.86	416.03	: 90-119)	0.00 415.82	415.82	415.99	: DNA)	414.68	414.68	415.82
LPH (Thickness	(teet)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-		0.00	0.00	(Screen Interval in feet: DNA)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depth to Water	(feet)	101.92	101.92	100.75	creen Inte	516.14 100.32	516.14 100.32	516.14 100.15	creen Inte	515.50 100.82	515.50 100.82	89.68
Date TOC Depth to LPH Ground- Change ampled Elevation Water Thickness water in Elevation Elevation	(feet)	MW-7 continued 09/10/04 516.78	01/04/05 516.78	516.78					S)			515.50
Date TOC E Sampled Elevation		MW-7 09/10/04	01/04/05	50/60/50	MW-8	09/10/04	01/04/05	90/60/50	MW-9	09/10/04	01/04/05	50/60/50

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Date Sampled	NO3	Sulfate	Alka-linity	TAME 8260B	DIPE 8260B	ETBE 8260B	Fe+2	Mang	Ethanol 8260B
	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(µg/I)	(µg/l)	(hg/l)	(J/8rl)	(µg/l)	(μg/l)
MW-1 05/09/05	ì			ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	I	ŧ	ND<1000
MW-2 05/09/05	;	1	ł	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ŀ	i	ND<1000
MW-3 05/09/05	8.2	150	270	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	190	2,6J	ND<1000
MW-4 05/09/05	21	130	340	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	310	2.21	ND<1000
MW-5 05/09/05	ı	ţ	i	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	:	1	ND<1000
MW-6 05/09/05	1	. 1	ı	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	1	I	ND<1000
MW-7 05/09/05	10	170	390	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	. 069	30	ND<1000
MW-8 05/09/05	ţ	ì	ŀ	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	į	ŀ	ND<1000
MW-9 05/09/05		i	ŀ	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	ND<2.0	;	ţ	NPK1000

APPENDIX B

OVERVIEW OF FEASIBLE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

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OVERVIEW OF FEASIBLE REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

Advantages and disadvantages, limitations, and regulatory and economic concerns for several feasible remediation alternatives (passive remediation/risk assessment, excavation and disposal/treatment, and vapor extraction) are discussed in Appendix B.

PASSIVE REMEDIATION/RISK ASSESSMENT

Natural attenuation/biodegradation is a viable alternative to active remediation when soil and groundwater contaminants do not pose a significant threat to sensitive receptors (e.g., drinking water wells, groundwater recharge areas). Risk assessment involving environmental fate modeling can be used to evaluate the threat to these receptors. When human exposure to hydrocarbon vapors is a possibility, a comprehensive health-based risk assessment can be used to determine whether present site conditions require corrective action to protect public health. The evaluation of the risk assessment consists of estimating the potential risks associated with present site conditions. These estimated risks can be compared to allowable risk levels, if established. If the estimated risks exceed allowable risk levels, then the risk assessment can be used to derive site-specific cleanup levels.

The applicability of the risk assessment is based on site-specific conditions and characteristics of the chemicals present in the subsurface. Applicability is evaluated by completing a comprehensive human health-based risk assessment and/or environmental fate analysis.

Advantages:

Risk assessments are scientifically defensible and based on the most current understanding of the chemical toxicity and potential human exposures. In addition, a risk assessment provides a logical transition from the acquisition of site-specific data to the evaluation of the data in the context of potential exposures. Risk assessment is based on the methodologies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA) and American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM). A comprehensive risk assessment may also be useful in addressing potential future liabilities associated with a change in zoning or site use.

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Disadvantages:

The decision to accept site closure through risk assessment is based on the discretion of the lead regulatory agency and may be influenced by regulatory agency experience with risk assessment or political factors associated with the site.

Discussion:

Based on this evaluation of feasible corrective action and review of remediation alternatives, passive remediation is not considered to be the most viable option for hydrocarbon-affected present at this site due to the pending site re-development. However, remediation of the adsorbedphase hydrocarbons in the apparent source area, and passive remediation of dissolved-phase hydrocarbons remaining in the groundwater beneath the site may result in an acceptable risk.

EXCAVATION AND DISPOSAL/TREATMENT

Soil excavation is ideal when the volume of soil to be excavated is relatively small and when the excavation would not necessitate unwanted demolition of site structures.

Remedial excavation at this site would entail: 1) abandoning numerous monitoring wells; 2) demolition of numerous onsite structures; 3) excavating soil to depths of approximately 80 fbg in the area of the gasoline USTs; and 4) backfilling and compacting the excavation area.

Advantages:

Excavation may reduce the time to achieve site closure by eliminating the source of petroleum hydrocarbons. Excavation is an effective remedial approach for remediation of sites with low-permeability soils.

Disadvantages:

An excavation at this site would require the removal of numerous monitoring wells and the demolition of onsite structures. The excavation would require the removal of a large volume of soil (over 5,000 cubic yards) to a depth of up to 80 fbg. The contaminated soil would have to be loaded and transported to a recycling facility, thereby increasing remediation costs. A similar volume of backfill material would have to be imported to fill the excavation.

Discussion:

Although the proposed site re-development activities will result in the demolition of the existing onsite structures that would have to be removed during excavation activities. Extensive shoring would be required to conduct excavation of deep hydrocarbon-affected soil present beneath the gasoline USTs (total depth of excavation would be approximately 80 fbg). Therefore, excavation is not considered to be a cost-effective remedial

option for remediation of the deep (greater than 15 fbg) hydrocarbon affected soil at this site. However, excavation of the shallow (less than 15 fbg) hydrocarbon-affected soil at this site will be conducted as part of site demolition and site redevelopment activities.

VAPOR EXTRACTION

Volatile hydrocarbon vapors can be extracted from the soil by applying a vacuum to one or more wells. Treatment of extracted vapors may be performed through internal combustion, thermal oxidation, catalytic oxidation, or carbon adsorption vapor extraction systems. These different options are briefly discussed below:

- Internal combustion engines are used to incinerate extracted vapors. Destruction efficiencies are typically greater than 95 percent. A make-up fuel, such as propane, is added before combustion, unless extracted vapor concentrations are greater than approximately 40,000 parts per million by volume (ppmv). System operation may be costly when the extracted hydrocarbon vapor concentrations are lower than approximately 10,000 ppmv.
- 2) Thermal oxidation is the most widely used method of treating extracted hydrocarbon vapors. At elevated temperatures (1,400 to 1,800°F), the molecules of hydrocarbons and oxygen have sufficient energy to react directly with each other to form carbon dioxide. A supplemental fuel is added before combustion unless extraction well vapor concentrations are on the order of a few percent by volume (>10,000 ppmv).
- Non-flame thermal oxidation technology is capable of handling a maximum inlet concentration of approximately 3,400 ppmv. This technology consists of a reinforced insulated chamber filled with silica gravel. Factory-installed heating elements are distributed in the bed. Located above and below the bed are gas duct passages that allow process gas flow to be reversed through the bed. The gas flow is controlled by an automatic valve mechanism, which changes the direction of the gas flow at regular intervals typically ranging from 60 to 480 seconds. This system is not susceptible to attack by lead or other masking agents in the influent gas stream.
- 4) Catalytic oxidation may be used for remediation purposes. Extracted vapors are heated and then passed over a catalyst bed. Catalysts lower the reaction's activation energy, the energy necessary for the molecules to react. With a catalyst present, the same reaction as thermal oxidation occurs, but at a lower temperature

(500 to 900°F) resulting in lower operating and or capital costs. Destruction efficiencies are typically greater than 95 percent. Hydrocarbon vapor concentrations greater than approximately 4,000 ppmv must be diluted to prevent a meltdown of the catalyst bed.

5) Activated carbon beds can be used to treat hydrocarbon vapors. This technology is economically feasible for low hydrocarbon concentrations (<200 ppmv) and low flow rates.

Advantages:

This technology offers proven performance, readily available equipment and easy installation. Vapor extraction can be used to treat large volumes of hydrocarbon-affected soil at shallow or deep depths, and can be used under buildings and other locations that can not be excavated. Once installed, operation and maintenance of the VES can be performed with minimal disruption to site business operations.

Disadvantages:

This method is less successful in removing hydrocarbons from low-permeability soils. Preferential airflow paths in heterogeneous soils may inhibit airflow and volatilization in low-permeability soils. Conduit trenching and equipment purchase as well as continued system operation and maintenance render this technology a high-cost option.

Discussion:

Based on this review of remediation alternatives, this technology is considered to be the most viable option for remediation of the deep (greater than 15 fbg) hydrocarbon-affected soil present in the area of the gasoline USTs. The results of feasibility testing indicate high vapor flow rates and high hydrocarbon vapor concentrations.

APPENDIX C GENERAL FIELD PROCEDURES

APPENDIX C

GENERAL FIELD PROCEDURES

A description of the general field procedures used during site investigation and monitoring activities is presented below. For an overview of protocol, refer to the appropriate section(s).

DRILLING AND SOIL SAMPLING

Soil borings are drilled using continuous-flight, hollow-stem augers. Borings that are not completed as monitoring wells are grouted to within 2 feet of the ground surface with volclay grout. The remaining 2 feet is filled with concrete.

Soil samples are obtained for soil description, field hydrocarbon vapor screening, and possible laboratory analysis. Soil samples are retrieved from the borings by one of two methods: 1) continuously, using a 5-foot-long, continuous-core barrel sampler advanced into the soil with the lead auger; sample tubes are driven into the core with a mallet, or 2) at 2.5- or 5-foot intervals, using a standard split-spoon sampler lined with four 1.5-inch-diameter stainless steel or brass sample inserts. The split-spoon sampler is driven approximately 18 inches beyond the lead auger with a 140-pound hammer dropped from a height of 30 inches.

For hand auger borings and hand-held, power-driven auger borings, soil samples are retrieved using a hand-driven slide hammer lined with a 1.5-inch-diameter stainless steel sample tube.

During drilling activities, soil adjacent to the laboratory sample is screened for hydrocarbon vapors using a photo-ionization detector (PID) or equivalent field instrument. For each hydrocarbon vapor screening event, a 6-inch-long by 2.5-inch-diameter sample insert is filled approximately 1/3 full with the soil sample, capped at both ends, and shaken. The probe is then inserted through a small opening in the cap, and a reading is taken after approximately 15 seconds and recorded on the boring log. The remaining soil recovered is removed from the sample insert or sampler, and described in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System. For each sampling interval, field estimates of soil type, density/consistency, moisture, color, and grading are recorded on the boring logs.

EXCAVATION SOIL SAMPLING

Excavation soil samples are collected either by driving a stainless steel sample tube directly into freshly uncovered soil, or from the backhoe bucket by driving the sample tube into a relatively coherent and undisturbed portion of soil within the bucket. Excavated soil is temporarily stockpiled onsite. Stockpile samples are collected by shoveling below the surface of the pile and inserting a steel sample tube into the soil.

SOIL SAMPLE HANDLING

Soil sample handling follows the same basic protocol for both drilling and excavation activities. Upon retrieval, soil samples are immediately removed from the sampler, sealed with Teflon sheeting and polyurethane caps, and wrapped with hydrocarbon-free tape. Each sample is labeled with the project number, boring/well number, sample depth, geologist's initials, and date of collection. After the samples have been labeled and documented in the chain of custody record, they are placed in a cooler with ice at approximately 4 degrees Celsius (°C) prior to and during transport to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Samples not selected for immediate analysis may be transported in a cooler with ice and archived in a frostless refrigerator at approximately 4°C for possible future testing.

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION

Monitoring wells are constructed of 4-inch-diameter, flush-threaded Schedule 40 PVC blank and screened (0.020-inch slot size) casing. Where possible, the screened interval will extend at least 10 feet above, and 10 to 20 feet below, the top of the groundwater table. The annular space surrounding the screened casing is backfilled with No. 3 Monterey sand (filter pack) to approximately 2 feet above the top of the screened section.

During well construction, the filter pack is completed by surging with a rig-mounted surge block. A 3-foot-thick bentonite annular seal is placed above the filter pack. The remaining annular space is grouted with Portland cement and/or bentonite grout to the surface. Utility access boxes are installed slightly above grade. Locking, watertight caps are installed to prevent unauthorized access to the well, and limit infiltration of surface fluids.

FLUID LEVEL MONITORING

Fluid levels are monitored in the wells using an electronic interface probe with conductance sensors. The presence of liquid-phase hydrocarbons is verified using a hydrocarbon-reactive paste. The depth to liquid-phase hydrocarbons and water is measured relative to the well box top or top of casing. Well box or casing elevations are surveyed to within 0.02 foot relative to a county or city bench mark.

GROUNDWATER PURGING AND SAMPLING

Groundwater monitoring wells are purged and sampled in accordance with standard regulatory protocol. Typically, monitoring wells that contain no liquid-phase hydrocarbons are purged of groundwater prior to sampling so that fluids sampled are representative of fluids within the formation. Temperature, pH, and specific conductance are typically measured after each well casing volume has been removed. Purging is considered complete when these parameters vary less than 10% from the previous readings, or when four casing volumes of fluid have been removed.